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COAL INDUSTRY FACES CRITICAL ERA IN HISTORY

Many Factors Cause Oversupply and Consequent Unemployment

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TAKES UP PROBLEM

International Agreement to Cut Output Is Urged—Great Britain Chiefly Affected

By R. H. MARKHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The golden age of the coal industry has permanently passed, according to many experts who have made a careful study of the situation.

The application of more effective methods for the utilization of various forms of coal and the tapping of extensive new sources of heat and power, have appreciably reduced the demand for coal. On the other hand, the world's capacity for producing coal has been steadily increasing during the past decade and a serious crisis has resulted in the industry, felt chiefly by the miners, since the principal item in the production of coal is labor.

In order to find a way whereby to improve this situation two international coal conferences were held in Geneva, one under the direction of the economic committee and the other under that of the International Labor Office, both organs of the League of Nations. The first considered a general European agreement as to the production and distribution of coal, while the second treated the conditions of labor in the industry.

The United States does not enter into the discussion, because its coal does not affect to any appreciable extent the industry as a whole. To be sure, it produces nearly half of the coal used in the world, but consumes most of its production in its own industries, selling a little to Canada. The amount it sends to other countries forms less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total world output.

Poland Now Big Producer

The rest of the coal comes chiefly from Europe, and at that largely from two countries, Great Britain and Germany. Poland also produces a great deal of coal now. If these three European countries were suddenly to stop all their export trade, many trains and factories throughout the world would probably stop until the other lands with coal deposits increased their production.

But this would take place almost immediately, for most of the coal-producing countries have capacities far exceeding the current needs they

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New Reich Party Rejects Fascism for Conservatism

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany's new conservative party, the "People's Conservative Union," made its public début by calling a meeting here at which its leaders explained their party's aims.

The union was organized by 12 members of the German National Party, who refused to follow the radical Fascist policy of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg. Among them are several of the best men the German National Party possessed, such as Hans von Lindeiner Wildau and Prof. Otto Hoetzsch, leading members of the German Parliament.

Under Dr. Hugenberg's leadership the German National Party has been barred from participating in the administration of the Nation's affairs. By following in the wake of the Fascisti, they have been relegated to a position of fruitless opposition.

The People's Conservative Union wants to take an active part in shaping the Nation's policy. British Conservatism is to a certain extent its model.

Its members do not want to overthrow the Republic. They accept both the new régime and its constitution, but they want to make of a liberal-minded Republic a conservative-minded one.

They oppose neither Labor nor its unions. Workmen have ceased to be "wage slaves" and are now "part owners of the Fatherland," they declare.

They hold that the Young plan payments exceed the Reich's ability to pay and therefore should not be accepted.

HURLEY ELECTED PRESIDENT

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, who was chairman of the United States Shipping Board during the World War, was elected Jan. 27 president of the American Manufacturers Export Association. He succeeded Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation.

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Lady Astor to Radiocast Speech Across Atlantic

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, who already has the distinction of being the first woman member of the British House of Commons, is now to have the further honor of being the first woman to radiocast an address from England to America.

Her talk is to be in connection with the five-power naval conference with special reference to the share American women can take in furthering the world peace effort.

Canada Deals Hard Blow at Liquor Trade

British Columbia Centers of Bootleg Business Lose Licenses June 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's six liquor export warehouses, which for a decade have flooded the United States boundary with liquor, will be abolished on June 11 next as a result of legislation to be introduced in the provincial Legislature here immediately.

Informed that the Canadian Government would cancel the customs bonding privileges of the six existing warehouses on that date, the British Columbia Government announced that it would repeal the provincial licenses, under which these establishments operate. As these licenses already have been granted as from Jan. 1, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1930 special amendments to the Government act will be introduced to make them expire, on June 11, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, provincial premier, stated.

"The Provincial Government," he said, "has consistently, and for years, advocated the abolition of these liquor warehouses, but up to the time when the Federal Government decided to take action against them, we have been powerless to interfere with their operations. Now that the Federal Government is determined to cancel their customs bonds as from June 11, next, we will immediately move in line with this action, to put them out of business altogether."

"The conduct of the liquor export warehouses in this Province," the Premier said, "has been very unsatisfactory for a long time. We believe that large quantities of liquor which the export houses were entitled only to export and not to sell in British Columbia have been illegally moved into provincial territory and bootlegged.

"Indeed the existence of these warehouses has been one of the obstacles to the effective enforcement of the liquor laws of this Province."

The decision of the Government to end the export houses will be the most serious blow ever aimed at the smuggling of liquor out of this province to the United States. Ever since prohibition became a law in the United States these establishments have been the chief source of supply for those engaged in this traffic. From them liquor has been moved in enormous quantities to the American boundary by automobile, by trains, by speedboats and by ships.

In the interior an elaborate system of handling liquor from warehouses by trucks over little known roads and trails has been developed, and on the coast these operations for years have been on a highly efficient basis. Liquor is moved from warehouses on speedboats, which meet American ships at places on the lonely islands of the Gulf of Georgia and taken to Washington State. On a larger scale it is shipped to the coast of California or Oregon, where small boats smuggle it ashore.

This has caused a serious problem not only for American prohibition officials but also for Canadian police, as much liquor which ostensibly has been "exported" to the United States actually has never left Canada and has been sold here illegally.

According to information received by the Provincial Government, these operations have become so flagrant that often no attempt is made to simulate exportation, and liquor has been moved direct from warehouses to bootleggers' headquarters.

Formerly, to appear to be exporting, those engaged in the traffic have sent liquor out to sea and brought it back again secretly to sell here. The end of the export houses, it is hoped, will mark the end of all these operations.

Spanish Dictator Resigns Office; Succeeded by General Berenguer

IN — GEN. DAMASO BERENGUER Who Has Been Called Upon to Head the Spanish Government.

OUT — GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA Dictator Since 1923, Who Has Handed in His Resignation.

Keystone

King Alfonso's Intervention Believed to Have Hastened Fall of de Rivera—Crisis Traced to Trouble With Army Officers—Street Fighting in Madrid

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Cries of "Long live the Republic" and "No more generals" resounded through the Spanish capital following news of the resignation of Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Dictator, and his Cabinet, which was announced Jan. 28. Several frays with the police had already occurred. In the main street, the Calle Alcala, there were charges of the police with drawn swords, and arrests, the kiosk of El Debate, a religious paper, was smashed.

It is maintained that the King is behind the resignations, a supposition that gains support from General de Rivera's remark to the photographers: "The last time my photo will be taken [illegible] the doors of the Royal Palace. [illegible] indeed the resignation may be [illegible] ced to the recent trouble in Sev[illegible] when the Dictator dismissed four officers of the garrison, upon which the King's cousin, the Infante Don Carlos, who was in command, declined to retain his post.

The resignation of Don Carlos then led to General de Rivera's inviting the opinion of leaders of the armed forces as to whether the dictatorship

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NEW HIGHWAY TO MEXICO CITY READY IN FALL

Completion to Laredo Expected by August—Motorcade to Herald Opening

Completion of the new Mexican national highway from Mexico City to the United States border at Laredo, Tex., is expected in August and will be celebrated by a motorcade of high Mexican officials from the capital of Mexico to Washington next fall.

William H. Furlong, highway secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio, Tex., was in Boston Jan. 28 in the course of a trip through the eastern United States making arrangements for this pilgrimage and for general tourist travel to Mexico. Several thousand men, said Mr. Furlong, are working toward each other through mountain areas between Valles and Taxquillo in north central Mexico to open the last remaining stretch of the international road and may finish their work even as early as July.

Work on this highway went forward without loss of a day during the military revolt of a year ago, he added. While this will not be a hard-surfaced road, much of it is being finished with gravel or other natural material from the country through which it passes.

The 150-mile stretch from the Rio Grande to Monterrey, metropolis of northern Mexico, is being surfaced with asphalt, and this work will be finished by September, it is expected.

Octavio Du Bois, president of the Mexican National Highway Commission, has indorsed the plan for an official motorcade to signalize the opening of the completed route and has given assurance that the commission will take part in it.

Gen. Juan A. Almazan, who suppressed the last rebellion and who is expected to become secretary of war under President-elect Ortiz Rubio, told Mr. Furlong at the recent road builders' convention in Atlantic City, that he will join the motorcade to Washington.

It is planned to have the group of official cars leave Mexico City early in October as soon as the rainy season is over, and to follow the Old Spanish Trail through San Antonio, Houston, New Orleans and the South to the capital of the United States.

QUICK ACTION ON AVIATION BILLS SOUGHT

Pressure Brought to Bear on 22 Measures as Result of Mishaps

WASHINGTON (AP)—Aviation is the subject of 22 measures now pending before Congress, and demands are being made for speedy action on bills to regulate the industry.

Early consideration of air legislation, urged Jan. 28 by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut; Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, and S. G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico, following recent air mishaps, may set at rest an old quarrel over the existing air commerce act and make federad control more extensive.

The chief contention is whether the Department of Commerce is empowered and ordered by the air commerce act of 1926 to lay the blame publicly for specific air crashes, as the Interstate Commerce Commission does in land transportation cases.

Mr. Bingham has introduced a bill amending the act and making it mandatory for the Secretary of Commerce to call public hearings when air mishaps result fatally or in serious personal injury, and make public a report that shall not be available as evidence in any damage suit.

Chief interest in aviation circles centers on four bills for the federal regulation of the air transport business. David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; John L. Cable

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BRITISH KEEP DUTIES AS AID TO MOTORISTS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Continuance for the time being of the 33 1-3 per cent "McKenna" protective duties upon British automobiles, which the present Government has threatened to withdraw, is held to be foreshadowed by a statement made in the House of Commons on Jan. 28 by J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and minister for relieving unemployment.

Replying to Conservative questions which emphasized the damage which the withdrawal of these duties would do to the British automobile industry, which at the moment is not over prosperous, Mr. Thomas said: "I know the views of the motor interest as a result of discussion with its representatives. I have made the necessary representations on the matter."

The statement was loudly cheered, as the representations Mr. Thomas referred to were interpreted as being made to Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Several prominent Liberals, including that confirmed free trader, Prof. John Maynard Keynes, have lately expressed the opinion that, desirable as it may be upon general grounds to abolish the McKenna duties eventually, the present time of industrial depression is not opportune for such action. Labor members representing mid-England constituencies, where the automobile trade has its headquarters, are also doubtful about the desirability of withdrawing the duties at the present time.

It is far from certain, therefore, whether a majority could be obtained in the House of Commons for an early alteration.

Farms Flourish—None to Be Had—in Some Parts, Says British Report

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In some parts of England farming is so prosperous that there is not a farm to be had except by offering the tenant a figure in excess of the market prices, according to investigations carried out by Oxford University, the results of which were published Jan. 29.

"Depression cannot be said to exist in the West," the report says, "and conversely returns from the eastern parts of the country show the hardships under which the farming community is laboring."

The report states that some commodities, such as milk and market garden stuffs are produced, owing to their highly perishable nature, under naturally protected conditions. Where advantage is taken of this natural protection, farmers find themselves on a substantial basis of prosperity.

Other commodities, such as corn and meat, embody no such natural protection or marketing advantages, but are produced in direct competition with overseas farmers. This competition is being met successfully by those who conform to practical New World methods—taking a little more from the land than nature gives, but without seeking to force production—and by those who occupy land which can be relied upon, under almost any condition, to give full return on capital and labor expended upon it. It is being met with less success by those on certain types of soil who are seeking to carry on established systems of farming under economic conditions which today leave them no margin on their expenditure.

Farmers who are able to operate their holdings without recourse to hired labor on any considerable scale are found to be meeting new conditions without difficulty.

EXPERTS VISIT PROPOSED SITE OF WORLD BANK

Start on April 1 Expected If Parliaments Vote for Young Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Bank of International Settlements will probably open April 1 in Basel, Switz.

Representatives of the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the National Bank of Belgium have left Paris for Basel to inspect buildings which have been offered by that city for the bank's headquarters.

Commencement of operations on April 1 will depend on the promptness with which the Young plan is ratified by the governments concerned, but every effort is being made to hasten ratification. It is said that one reason for the hasty visit which André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, will make to Paris from the London Naval Conference Feb. 2 to 4 is to expedite ratification by the French Parliament.

Reports from Switzerland indicate corresponding activity with the view of accomplishing early ratification of the convention relative to the bank. Governors of the central banks of the creditor countries hope all necessary ratifications will be effected before Feb. 15.

It is planned to hold the first meeting of directors March 1, when officers will be elected. April 1 has been chosen as the opening date because it coincides with beginning of the Young annuity year and the fiscal years of Germany, England and France.

Provided the bond market remains favorable, the first installment of reparations bonds amounting to about $300,000,000 will be floated in May or June.

Hungarian Loan Helped by Results at The Hague

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — The Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, in his first public pronouncement since his return from the Hague conference, emphasized the importance of the settlement reached there, especially for central Europe. He also remarked on Hungary's increased prestige with the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Egypt's Harbors Filled With Goods by Higher Tariff

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Egypt's proposed customs tariff which approximately doubles present duties and is to become effective Feb. 17 when commercial treaties with other countries expire, is already causing difficulties.

The Government published the proposed tariff two months before it was to come into force. This resulted in merchants ordering enormous quantities of goods in an attempt to avoid higher duties. Alexandria harbors and bonded warehouses are now completely full with 70,000 tons of perishable goods such as flour and sugar lying open on the quayside without the possibility of being cleared for months.

There still are large orders of merchandise not yet arrived and 50 more ships are expected before Feb. 17. The Government has at its disposal a number of warehouses which it is keeping ready for cotton it is now buying in the market in an attempt to bolster up prices and these have to be released for bonded goods.

French Airman, on Wing 6533 Hours, Declares Flying to Be Safe Travel

Engine Trouble Almost Unknown, Says Winner of Aero Club Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Jacques Corsin, the French commercial pilot, who was recently honored by the Aero Club as the flier having the greatest air record, declares that engine trouble is now almost unknown, whereas previously few flights were completed without some sort of mechanical defect becoming apparent.

M. Corsin joined the infantry at the outbreak of war as a boy of 17. As a flier, he was cited in army orders for his brilliant air fighting.

After the war, he went to Peru as instructor in the national military aviation college. While there, he performed some sensational flights on the plateau of Cino de Pasco, at 4500 meters altitude.

Returning to France, he entered commercial flying, and has been a regular pilot on the routes Toulouse-Casablanca, Paris-London and Paris-Marseilles. He once flew from Paris to London in one hour, 37 minutes.

Up to Nov. 16, 1929, he had flown for 6533 hours, or the equivalent of 272 days and nights. In the 12 years since he obtained his pilot's license, he has covered 1,000,000 kilometers or 25 times the distance around the globe, has carried 10,000 passengers and has not had a serious accident.

MEDAL AWARDED AVIATOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut. William A. Matheny, winner of the 1929 Cheney award for attempting to rescue a fellow officer from a burning airplane, although his own clothes were saturated with gasoline, received on Jan. 27 the Soldiers' Medal for his deed.

Finds Flying Safe

JACQUES CORSIN Brilliant French Aviator, Who Has Covered 1,000,000 Kilometers Without Serious Accident.

A Little Stroll Between Conferences

Underwood

HENRY L. STIMSON, United States Secretary of State (Left), Out Walking in London With ARTHUR HENDERSON, British Foreign Secretary.

SENATE GETS NORRIS BILL TO DRY UP CAPITAL

Seeks Authority to Search Houses Upon Suspicion of Making Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Following out the "specific legislation for the District of Columbia" recommendation contained in President Hoover's plan for administrative reforms in the enforcement and judicial machinery, Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, has offered in the Senate a comprehensive prohibition measure for the capital.

Under the bill all members of the police department would have authority to aid in enforcement work. The bill, which has been referred to the District of Columbia Committee for prompt action, is the result of several months' careful study and inquiry on the part of Mr. Howell in co-operation with officials of the Department of Justice. Mr. Howell included in the draft of his measure several important provisions which were not included in the bill suggested several weeks ago by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General.

Mr. Howell, contrary to the view of the Attorney-General, would extend the search-warrant authority so as to permit the issuance of papers to search a private dwelling where liquor-making apparatus is believed to be in operation. His measure gives local police court judges authority to

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STATE REPEAL HEARING BRINGS OUT REAL ISSUE

Proponents Admit It Is Best Method of Attack on National Amendment

Proponents of the initiative petition for repeal of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead Act," at a public hearing before the Legal Affairs Committee of the Legislature on Jan. 29, brought the real issue out into the open when, under the stimulus of speakers sponsoring the repeal, the hearing became a forum for the expression of opinion on the whole question of national prohibition.

Speakers emphasized that the Nation is watching this State to see whether it will follow the lead of President Hoover and Governor Allen, in their law enforcement programs, or take action hostile to national prohibition.

Given the first portion of the hearing for presentation of their reasons for seeking repeal, the sponsors made it plain that they were seeking to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment. A committee of 82 leading citizens, including in its number a large sprinkling of men who withhold a verdict on the Eighteenth Amendment itself, and some who incline to the wet rather than the dry side of the dispute, countered this proposal by a signed statement that in their opinion repeal of the state law is an unjustifiable means, not fitted to achieve the sponsors' aims, and involving harm to the Commonwealth.

Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University, in presenting this statement, made it clear that the signers regarded the repeal as contrary to the best interests of Massachusetts, since its sponsors have no constructive alternative to offer, and repeal is certain to increase lawlessness, instead of adding anything constructive to discussions or methods of liquor control.

Attacks National Amendment

All question as to the reason repeal is being asked was removed by Alexander Lincoln, speaking for the Constitutional Liberty League, sponsors of the petition. After reviewing the history of prohibitory legislation in Massachusetts, Mr. Lincoln launched into an attack on national prohibition as an infringement of personal rights.

Charles W. Johnson, Senator from Worcester, chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee, who presided, said that the question under consideration was repeal of the state law and not the merits or demerits of national prohibition. "We do not

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Severe Curb Asked on Drug Traffickers

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A. L. Lyall, chairman of the Opium Central Board and Assessor for the Opium Advisory Committee, emphasized the necessity for much severer penalties for illicit traffickers in narcotics.

Recent sentences of a few weeks' imprisonment on traffickers in Vienna were absurdly inadequate, he said, for the enormous quantities of heroin involved in the cases were disclosed in the Egyptian report. Thus a doctor of Zurich sold heroin sufficient for 10,000,000 doses, the effect of which on the victims, he said, was equal to the harm done in a considerable battle, while the consequences of amounts sold by a Mulhouse firm were equivalent to the results of a minor war.

He claimed that, since war had been outlawed, surely the time had come when these dealers in narcotics should be treated as outlaws.

FRANCO-BRITISH UNITY REACHED ON TONNAGE

At End of Conversations, Official Announcement Is Given Out

CONFERENCE TO CHOOSE COMMITTEE OF TEN

Question of Merchant Ships as Potential Cruisers May Go on Naval Agenda

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After the official stamp is put on the preparatory work of the conference at the plenary session on Jan. 30, André Tardieu intends to return to Paris to attend to his official duties there, it is announced at the French headquarters and this fact strengthens the view of observers in London that the basis for an agreement between the five naval powers is now available, upon which superstructure the details may be built.

The exact date of M. Tardieu's departure is not announced, but it is said that he expects to go immediately after the plenary session, and if not then on Feb. 1 or 2. Aristide Briand, too, expects to return to Paris, but only for the coming week-end and he will return to handle the negotiations beginning next week.

That M. Tardieu feels able to leave his task in London in the hands of his subordinate delegate, M. Briand, is deemed highly significant. For on M. Tardieu's shoulders alone rests the responsibility of French policy at the conference, and naturally he would not leave London unless he was sure the conference was on a safe path and able to proceed along this path for an indefinite period. M. Tardieu personifies the French position as explained in the French December note, namely, a strong insistence on absolute national needs to be worked out in the most realistic tonnage figures and he has been the strongest and firmest of all the statesmen so far at London.

French Had Definite Program

He has laid down the French position with clarity and precision and has not deviated from it one iota. His decision now to leave London indicates that a bridge has been discovered between the French position and those of the other powers. M. Tardieu, it is said, was the only statesman to come to London with a definite program, and though this is somewhat of an exaggeration, nevertheless it has been exemplified in the attitude adopted in the main by the other delegations in the committee meetings.

M. Briand on the other hand, who is now left in nominal charge, brings into play an altogether different type of negotiation, since he represents the conciliatory and compromising viewpoint. Although no deviation from the fundamentals of the original French thesis is to be expected, nevertheless with these as a tacit background, any amount of give and take in details may be forecast.

Indeed, the Anglo-French compromise on the methods of the limitation of tonnage already has given an example of this. In this connection, following a conference of the British and French delegates at Ramsay MacDonald's office in the House of Commons on Jan. 28, an official communiqué announces that the compromise has reached the stage when all other delegations may be called in. This means that agreement is now complete between the French and British on this highly important fundamental matter, and it is expected that the question will be referred to the steering committee of 10 which will be formally set up at the plenary session on Jan. 30.

French Satisfied Attitude

Since the present satisfied attitude of the French indicates that a basis for the work of the conference is firmly laid, an authoritative exposé of their present position issued straight from their delegation but unofficially takes on special interest. In this declaration the French go as far as to say that most of the details of the conference may be worked out before the end of February and then only the final drafting, offering little difficulty, needs to be done after, say by Feb. 25.

The French delegation announces its satisfaction at the progress already made and while this is only what is called formal progress, nevertheless their view is that real intense work can begin after the meeting of Jan. 30.

The committee of 10 to be set up has wide terms of reference and, according to the French interpretation, the three proposals to be dealt with in the alphabetical order of the countries introducing them will soon be considered.

First comes France's question of global tonnage and the possible classification and transfer of ships from one category to another with definite conditions of limitation. The second is the British proposal for classification by categories. The third is the Italian proposal to fix the maximum tonnage and percentages. But since the Italian porposal considers the substance rather than the method it is now expected that the debate will be reserved until a stage when the conference reaches discussion on other political considerations.

Conference "Bound to Succeed"

The French exposé expresses satisfaction that the question of method is to be discussed first, since the interchange of views during the last five days, they say, have revealed a possibility of agreement on this fundamental problem. The French explanation concludes by stating that the conference is bound to succeed, but that it is necessary for the various delegates not to be too ambitious.

Two kinds of results are possible: "A general, formal limitation of

armaments, or, failing this, a definite limitation within a fixed period." Here again the key to the conference's success is given, and the possibility which is already approved by the British and Americans of a limited short-term agreement is forecast. It develops that in reply to Sir Maurice Hankey's request for memoranda from all the powers suggesting items for the agenda, there were a number of proposals other than the French and Italian on methods.

Despite the official dementi issued by British and American spokesmen, the Japanese, it seems, did revive the sugestion that the position of merchant ships as potential cruisers should be considered. Reijiro Wakatsuki explained this to his own press.

It will be remembered that the Washington treaty contains detailed provisions limiting merchant ships to six-inch guns. The Japanese desire to reduce the gun caliber, presumably to four inches.

The Plenary Session

It is expected that the matter will finally find its way on the London agenda, probably as a subdivision of the cruiser question; certainly several groups of American opinion would be pleased by its inclusion.

Plans are complete for the accomodation of the press at the plenary session. America's 12 seats have been distributed among the three press associations and the daily papers sending regular cables are to alternate in sharing the remaining seats, while others will listen to the loudspeakers in the antechamber.

Interesting appeals by various groups of public opinion are reaching the conference from time to time. Perhaps the largest group is represented by a deputation of American and Japanese women, collaborating with their British colleagues, the Women's International League and Peace Crusade.

Many millions of women are represented by Mrs. Hyaski, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, Japan; Mrs. Laurence Binyon, British, and Miss Madeline Doty, editor of Pax, with the American group. A detailed petition setting forth their views is on its way to the delegates. Seventy-eight American students from Oxford, including many Rhodes scholars, sent the following appeal to the conference: "Reason and prudence, as well as idealism, require real sacrifices. We believe that America can afford to lead."

Boys' Clubs Display Notable Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Noteworthy advances throughout the United States during 1929 are recorded in the 1930 Book of the Boys' Club Federation, just published. Several factors in the progress of youth last year are characterized by William E. Hall, president of the federation, as having "high social significance."

"There are now 241 boys' clubs of sufficiently high standing to be enrolled by the federation, with a total membership of 225,481—a marked advance over the previous year," Mr. Hall said.

A decided increase was shown in the number of boys participating in vocational classes, bringing the total number up to 21,678. The federation's training course at Columbia University for workers with boys was more popular in 1929 than in the preceding 11 years of its existence, as were the federation's older boys' training camps in the East and middle West, Mr. Hall said.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate—Continued debate on tariff bill after rejecting amendment to raise rates on vegetable, fish, and animal oils.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on Couzen's Communication bill.

House — Expenditures Committee continued discussion of prohibition transfer in executive session.

Immigration Committee began hearings on unified border patrol, as it affects prohibition enforcement.

Elections Committee continued hearing of Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

Interstate Commerce Committee worked on motorbus bill.

Representative Schafer, Republican, Wisconsin, launched attack on "industrial alcohol trusts" and chain stores as violating anti-trust laws.

America's extraterritorial rights in China termed unjust to that country by Representative Black, Democrat, New York.

Chairman Wickersham of Law Enforcement Commission advised Representative Dyer, Republican, Missouri, that proposals to study proposition of 2.75 per cent beer would be submitted to commission on Feb. 5.

Merchant Marine Committee continued taking testimony on ocean mail contract problem.

Appointment of select House committee to investigate organizations which oppose military and naval defense programs of Government proposed in a resolution by Representative Maas, Republican, Minnesota.

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BOSTON, MASS.

LORD GREY SEES STEP FORWARD TO WORLD PEACE

Dinner of Pilgrims Society to Delegates of Naval Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Grey of Fallodon presided at the Pilgrims' dinner to the delegates of the five-power naval conference on the night of Jan. 28. In his opening speech he expressed the confident belief that there was being made a "real step forward toward world security and peace."

One of his points was that just as in algebra minus quantities multiplied together make a plus quantity, so multiplied armaments and special alliances, though designed to produce security, resulted in a minus which was international fear. Going on to refer to the great change which had come over the world situation with the adoption of the Kellogg pact which relies not upon armed sanctions, but upon the force of public opinion, Lord Grey added: "Agreements before the war were based on the need of mutual support, on mutual necessity. We realize—at least I realize—that in any discussions with the United States about political agreements, they can never in the nature of the case be on that basis. We want friendship and co-operation with them, but if we are to have it, it must not be for any exclusive national arrangement, but for some matter of world policy which is inclusive, not exclusive. We hoped that the League of Nations was going to provide the opportunity for such co-operation. The United States decided not to join the League of Nations. The opportunity for that co-operation was provided instead by a Pact for the Renunciation of War. That is the form of co-operation and one advantage of the new method is that it brings into co-operation the United States of America."

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, replied for the guests. His main point was that some limitation upon the freedom of every naval power was to be looked forward to as a result of the conference. He added the qualifying remark, which was taken to refer to the hitherto unsatisfied Italian demand for naval equality with France when he said, "There is a limit to that limitation. It consists in securing that equality of opportunity which must always be assured to all countries alike."

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, also spoke. He dwelt upon the gravity of the responsibility which rested upon the delegates, recalling that "if the conference succeeds we shall go forward with the preparatory commission at Geneva to make a world-wide treaty, a treaty that will get rid of the menace of competitive armaments in every continent on every sea."

DE RIVERA QUITS, SUCCEEDED BY RIVAL GENERAL

(Continued from Page 1)

should continue. General Barrera, captain-general of Barcelona, however, instead of replying direct, went to see the King first, and only then called on the Dictator. The order of the two visits was immediaetly commented upon as significant. The Navy replied that it was not interested in politics.

The ex-Premier promises to make his adieus to the country and to the army immediately, which may mean that he intends to leave Spain.

The situation for the King is delicate, especially if, as is believed, the outgoing cabinet has not left affairs in a very satisfactory state. Its mismanagement is blamed for depreciation of the peseta, which more than any other factor recently turned public opinion against the Government.

Up to the last minute of his official existence the Dictator played his part in his well-known breezy manner. As he distributed only two copies of the historic notes, he said to the reporters: "Don't quarrel over them, my boys, be good lads." It was a typical final gesture.

Jubilation over General de Rivera's departure is tempered by the fact that his successor is another general —Damaso Berenguer, head of the Royal Military Household.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new Premier received a military education at the Cavalry Academy in Cuba, but saw all his active service in Morocco. Subsequently he was accused of being responsible for the reverses which the Spanish arms suffered at the hands of Abd-el-Krim, famous Riffian leader now living in exile in Madagascar.

General Berenguer was tried by the supreme military tribunal, and struck off the active list in January 1924, but the King restored his rank almost immediately afterward.

Tribute to de Rivera

Several newspapers here pay editorial tribute today to the work done for Spain by General de Rivera during his six years' dictatorship. The Times says that though the manner of his going is "a trifle ignominious," he nevertheless rendered his country real services.

He checked the dangerous process of disintegration, political and economic, that afflicted Spain, in common with other countries, in the years following the war, and if he suppressed many liberties he restored the liberty to work. He has since maintained order and security. He has introduced a large number of administrative improvements and he settled the problem of Morocco, which had baffled so many of his predecessors."

The Daily Express similarly described how he found the country in 1923 "slipping down into anarchy, and brought her peace at home and abroad. The list of his internal improvements is long and creditable. He has given the Spaniards the first taste of a firm, honest, efficient government they have had for generations."

The Daily Herald, Labor organ, points out that the Dictator's resignation apparently does not mean the end of the dictatorship, but on the contrary is "more likely to mean abandonment of General de Rivera's plans for re-establishment of constitutional government. Nevertheless, in the long run, the Herald thinks his disappearance will "lead to the reassertion and re-establishment of democratic institutions in Spain.

EXPERTS VISIT PROPOSED SITE OF WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

great powers, which he described as an important gain achieved particularly by Italy's support.

He declared that since the points at issue between Hungary and the Little Entente have now been settled "in principle," a new understanding is possible between them in the economic field which could later extend to politics also. All obstacles to an international loan for Hungary have now been removed, but some time will be required before the necessary negotiations are completed. Meanwhile, temporary measures to help the national credit will be adopted.

Accord on Reparations Unites Greek Factions

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, in his first speech to the Senate since his return from The Hague took opportunity to describe the Greek delegation's achievements on the reparations question.

He emphasized that the agreements obtained not only assured financial advantages to Greece, but also constituted a triumph of the idea of justice, terminated a dispute between "small" Greece and the "great" powers, and eliminated the principal source of friction with Bulgaria as well as possessing general European significance. Both Houses, including the Opposition, unanimously expressed great satisfaction at the results obtained.

VIENNA PRESENTS LL.D. TO DR. SCHOBER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A special meeting of the senate of the Vienna University on Jan. 28 decided to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, as an appreciation of his great work for Austria.

Honorary degrees for public men are by no means so common here as, for example, in England, and this special conferment is very popular. It is also well merited, seeing that Dr. Schober took his law degree when a student and as a former police president is fully conversant with criminal law in particular.

SENATE GETS NORRIS BILL TO DRY UP CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

issue search warrants as well as warrants of arrest in prohibition cases.

Another important feature, which was not in the bill as drafted by the Attorney-General, is a section establishing a rotating fund with an initial appropriation of $2000 to be used by the police department in gathering evidence of dry law violations. The section provides that the disbursing officer of the District could advance to the chief clerk of the police department sums of money not to exceed $500 at one time to be used for the expense of making prohibition cases.

Mr. Howell holds this would be helpful to the police, who must now wait to be reimbursed at some later date for money spent in collecting evidence. The Senator added still another provision to the Attorney-General's draft, to the effect that in any proceeding for the return of liquor seized under an invalid search warrant or illegally seized under a valid search warrant, such liquor shall not be returned unless it appears to the satisfaction of the court that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed, and used by the claimant.

When the Attorney-General submitted his recommendation to the district committee he omitted from the section relating to the issuance of warrants to search private dwellings the words, "a still or distilling apparatus is unlawfully set up or being used within, or intoxicating liquor is unlawfully delivered thereto or removed therefrom." In a report by the committee accompanying the bill at that time, the belief was expressed that such an extension of the search warrant provision would meet with public disfavor and also would subject homes in the district to searches not sanctioned elsewhere.

Penalizes Drinking in Public

This bill re-enacts with some changes certain parts of the Sheppard dry law, which was enacted for Washington several years before the country as a whole went dry. It fixes a penalty of from $10 to $100, or imprisonment for from five to 30 days, or both, for drinking in public or intoxication. It also fixes penalties for driving while intoxicated any vehicle other than an automobile. The driving of an automobile while intoxicated is already covered by the traffic law.

A feature which is agreed upon by the Attorney-General and Mr. Howell will be to make it an offense for any person to permit knowingly the use of his property as a common nuisance. The bill not only gives the necessary authority to all local policemen to act in preventing dry law violations, but carries a penalty for any officer found guilty of failing to comply with the provision in the bill giving this new authority.

Simultaneous with the introduction by Mr. Howell of his model dry enforcement act, U. S. Stone (R.) Representative from Oklahoma, member of the House Committee on Executive Department Expenditures which is considering a bill to transfer the prohibition bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, offered in the House a bill which would require of every recipient of money as an employee of the United States a sworn pledge that they "do not or will not use intoxicating liquor or narcotics in any form."

HERRERA IS CHEERED IN COLOMBIA'S CAPITAL

BOGOTA, Columbia (By U. P.)—Enrique Olaya Herrera, Liberal presidential candidate, received what local newspapers termed the greatest public reception ever accorded any one person on his arrival here Jan. 26.

Getting off his train at a point seven miles from the capital, Mr. Herrera covered the last section of his trip from Giradot at the head of a procession containing 2000 automobiles. A crowd estimated at 150,000, or almost the entire population of the capital, lined the streets cheering the candidate. Later he addressed 50,000 persons in the Plaza Bolivar, asking them to assist him in formation of a "political concentration party," to be made up of Liberals, Conservatives and other political groups, to work for "national reconstruction."

Churches Are Asked to Pray for Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Churches of all faiths in Chicago have been asked to observe a day of prayer in preparation for the next municipal election in April, by resolution of the union ministers meeting.

The resolution declares that "present conditions in the Metropolitan area of Chicago are largely due to the election of weak or unworthy men." To prevent a repetition of this state of affairs, the ministers urged the devotion of Feb. 23, or a day in the week following, to special prayers "that God might guide good people in overwhelming numbers to the polls on the coming primary election, April 8, 1930."

"We have no desire," the statement declared, "to put the organized church into politics. We feel it incumbent upon us to urge our people to participate in public affairs so that the powers that be may be indeed ordained of God."

JAMESTOWN ADDS ACRES TO SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — The largest school reforestation project in the State is being undertaken at Jamestown, the Conservation Department reports. Two hundred acres have been recently added to the original plot of 150. The first unit was purchased by funds raised from entertainments and special contributions in Jamestown through the activity of M. J. Fletcher, superintendent of schools. Twenty thousand trees were set out in 1928 and 1929.

The present enlargement of the forest plot was obtained through official action of the schools. Another large planting will take place this year.

SALARY 'GRAB' BILL INTRODUCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill to prevent city officials voting salary increases while in office has been introduced in the Legislature by Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.), Senator, and Louis J. Lefkowitz (R.), Assemblyman from New York City.

The measure is backed by the Citizens' Union of New York City and is intended to curb repetition of the recent salary increases for New York City officials.

FIELD RE-ELECTED AGAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Stanley Field has been elected by the Field Museum of Natural History here to serve his twenty-second year as president of the institution. He has held the position continuously since January, 1909.

QUICK ACTION ON AVIATION BILLS SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

(R.), Representative from Ohio, and Mr. Bratton are each authors of a measure giving the Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged powers to regulate air commerce as it does railway transportation.

Air Board Recommended

More recently, Mr. Cable introduced another bill for the establishment of a federal air commerce board as a separate agency to regulate air carriers in interstate commerce.

Of the 17 remaining bills, Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan, has introduced a measure to form a separate department of aeronautics, to which the present aviation duties of the Department of Commerce would be transferred.

He has introduced two other bills to provide subsidiaries in the form of loans to commercial aviation in the country and its possessions, and form a standing committee on aeronautics in the House for all aviation legislation.

Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, entered a bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish aircraft to nonprofit civilian flying clubs.

Centers on One Clause

Other measures would permit members of Congress and governmental officials to use the air mail for official first class correspondence, provide for various new airports, and increase the number of air corps reserve officers.

The long-standing dispute over the air commerce act centers on the prevailing interpretation of the clause that gives the Secretary of Commerce power to "investigate, record and publish causes of accidents."

Amendment to Act Proposed

Semi-annual reports have been published reviewing the causes of crashes, but the department has held that it has no authority to publish findings on specific cases because it has no power to conduct formal hearings and there is nothing to keep litigants from utilizing the findings.

Mr. Bingham's bill is designed to amend the act so as to authorize public hearings and make reports immune from introduction in evidence just as the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission are immune.

Representatives of a majority of air transport operators meeting at the Department of Commerce were told by Clarence M. Young, Assistant-Secretary, that a standard of minimum requirements designed to promote safety on airlines was soon to be put into effect.

Among the requirements outlined by Mr. Young were: Two way radio facilities aboard planes for reception of weather information and transmission of emergency messages to the ground; adequate airports and suitable intermediate emergency landing fields and lighted airways for night flying.

Young said that transport organizations would be required to have the prescribed facilities available before undertaking operations. If the government was unable to provide them, Mr. Young said, the organizations themselves must do so or await the Government's ability to provide them in the ordinary course of its airway development program.

France to Purchase Its Embassies Abroad

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A new French embassy, constructed from designs by a French architect and financed with part of a fund totaling nearly $1,000,000, which has just been placed at the disposal of Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, will be built in Washington. The French embassy there is in a rented building, but France has acquired the property for construction of a new edifice and plans have been drawn.

This decision is part of a general plan to house the French embassies in their own buildings, which will be characteristically French in architecture and decoration.

Rio de Janeiro will be one of the first foreign capitals to profit by these developments, as the French embassy there has had the unpleasant experience of being forced to move several times in recent years. The embassies in Luxembourg, Prague and Copenhagen will be among the first in Europe to profit by the new measures.

LLOYD GEORGE ASKS REVISION OF BILL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George has won the first round in the Liberals' campaign; he is leading an attempt to obtain the revision of the Government's much-criticized Coal Mines Bill, which has been attacked as calculated to raise prices. William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, met the committee including Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Sir John Simon, at Liberal headquarters here on Jan. 28 in an endeavor to arrange a friendly settlement.

The financial resolution necessary to enable funds to be provided by the exchequer for the purpose of this measure has been meanwhile held up to enable it to be redrafted after consultation with all parties.

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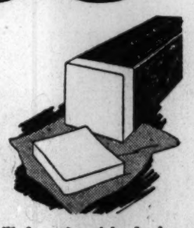

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YOUNG INDIANS SEEK RIGHT TO EXPRESS SELF

Hope New Policy of Government Will Make Schools More Elastic

American Indian problems are being approached from a new standpoint in which attention centers upon the Indian youth. Instead of returning him to the handicaps of the reservation after he has been educated, the Government seeks to fit him into the Nation's social scheme.

Six articles by those in intimate contact with this work describe the problem and projected solutions. The third, which follows, is by an Indian boy, educated in a government school, who is now attending the University of Wichita.

By LYMAN PRIEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA, Kan.—Unlike the white boy, the Indian youth has not developed the hopes and aspirations which lead to accomplishment. Much responsibility for this lies at the door of the Indian education system as it has been practiced by the Government. It has not been productive of individual thought or higher ideals. The training has not been of the kind to develop individual responsibility.

At a very early age the Indian boy is taken from his home and parents and is sent to some distant Government school. Often it is necessary to send the boy because the parents are in such straitened circumstances that they cannot send him to a local school.

A system used by a certain agent on a reservation to get parents to send their children to school proved very effective. About the last week in August he posted a notice to the effect that no money would be paid out to Indian parents unless they have sent their children to school, and of course the parents have to comply with this order if they are in need of the money.

This same agent had told a certain Indian woman that she could not send her children to a Government school as she was able to afford to educate her own children. This Indian woman has four children of school age and only two of them are attending school. The other two are working due to necessity. Surely there should be some uniform rule on this question to determine who should and who need not be sent to a Government school.

Surrounded by Restrictions

When the boy reaches an Indian school he finds himself in company with several hundred other Indian boys of various sizes, ages and tribes. As soon as he enters the gate he is under the supervision of the disciplinarian, who has no time for each individual boy.

The Indian boy finds that he has to obey certain rules and regulations of the school and that the punishment is often severe for the infraction of one of these rules. The boy finds himself a cog in a machine.

He has to line up with the other boys to march to meals, he has to go through military drills, march to the classroom and other school functions that he is required to attend. He is assigned to a certain company, a certain seat in the dining room, he is assigned to do certain work. Soon he does everything in a mechanical way.

In the long run he loses that sense of responsibility so important in life. He gets used to having someone push him along all the time. Sometimes the motivating power used for the push is not very gentle. This system often destroys whatever initiative the youth may have had when he first came to the school.

No Time to Think for Himself

Is it any wonder that the Indian youth has little desire to nurture aspiration? The routine activities become so tiresome that the Indian boy looks forward to vacation with far more eagerness than the white boy. He does not have the time for meditation or to think out what he is going to do when he gets out of school. There is not very much time that he can call his own. There is not always someone to give him advice or discuss with him such fields of work in which he may be interested.

If the new policy of the Government aims to remedy some of the defects of the present system of education of the Indian, then the Indian youth is heartily in favor of it.

A pressing need is the revision of the course of study as followed by the Indian schools of today. The course is drawn up by some people, possibly in Washington, who seem to think that all the Indian needs is an elementary education, that the Indian is not very intellectual. As a result, the education received by the Indian is far inferior to that of the white boy. The course usually differs greatly with the State requirements, and as a result the credits of the Indian schools are practically worthless and are not acceptable for work in a higher school. Each Indian school should work with the state in which it is located in drawing up its course of study. In this way it may be possible for the pupils in Indian schools to get credit for their work in Government schools.

The personnel of the Government employees is another thing that needs attention. The present staff of employees is below the average in efficiency, and old methods of teaching are practiced. It is almost impossible to make changes in schools due to so much red tape. Other employees are even more pronounced in their lack of efficiency. Only a few of them are trained thoroughly in their line to instruct Indian pupils. There are some employees who are prejudiced against the Indians.

Fail to Get Boy's Confidence

There are some regular slave drivers in the Indian Service and the sooner they are weeded out the better it will be for the Indian. The Indian boy learns to fear these white employees and as he grows older this feeling really never leaves him. New employees should be put in the Indian Service who know how to gain the confidence of the boys; this move will develop character in the Indian boy.

Military training is stressed in the government schools. This would be very fine if we were an imperialistic nation, but we are striving for just the opposite. If the present activities of the Government is any criterion of the attitude of the Nation in world matters, The Indian boy dislikes to drill as do other boys. This phase of the government schools should be done away with as impractical.

The Indian schools attempt to carry on academic and industrial training at the same time. The pupil goes to school half a day and works the other half. The industrial training given the Indian boys does not meet the present day industrial demands. The Indian boy gets academic training for a half day where the white boys goes to school a whole day and both are supposed to cover the same work in one year.

The Indian boy will welcome any new policy which will enable him to receive such training as will place him on par with the white boy. He will welcome any such changes in his academic training as will enable him to go on to college or university. He will welcome any such change as will fit him for present industrial demands. He will welcome any change which will develop his character, and only then will he have hopes and aspirations.

The Indian boy has been looking for the changes now promised for a long time, but it has been only recently that efforts have been made to improve his lot.

When forward-looking policies are put into execution, the Indian problem will no longer exist.

Making Shoes Was 'Squaw Work' to Their Ancestors

Indian Youth Learns Trades in the Government Schools, the Girls as Well as the Boys. They Do Not Like the Military Rules Which Regulate These Schools, but Are Eager to Take Up the White Man's Ways and to Earn Their Own Living. The Trouble, They Complain, Is That Usually They Find There Are No Jobs, and in the End, Equipped Though They Are at Government Expense, They Eventually Are Forced to Return to the Reservation. The New Policy Hopes to Rectify This Necessity by Gradually Absorbing the Indian Youth Into the General Social Scheme.

Intoxication Cases Decrease in Buffalo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There were fewer arrests for drunkenness in Buffalo during 1929 than in any year since 1921 and slightly less than in 1928, according to figures released by Austin J. Roche, Police Commissioner.

Of the total number of arrests in the city, those for drunkenness were about 19 per cent, while in the years just before prohibition, figures show that intoxication cases accounted for about 40 per cent of the whole.

For three years following the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment arrests for drunkenness decreased steadily, but in 1923 and the four following years, the figures rose to nearly the pre-Volstead totals. Then, beginning in 1927, there was a sharp drop, and this has held up to the present.

In 1929 8856 arrests were made for all forms of intoxication and in 1928 8879.

EMPLOYMENT REPORTS ENCOURAGE HOOVER

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover said Jan. 28 that reports to the Department of Labor showed an increase in employment for the week ended Jan. 14 of 3.3 per cent over the preceding week. This increase, which he explained was "encouraging," extended to almost every industry.

The Department of Labor was advised last week that the trend upward began Jan. 6. Additional reports indicate a continued climb.

COTTON STATES PROTEST HALT IN PRICE NEWS

Government Report Omits Predictions on Staple Crop of South

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Southern states are protesting legislation which has cut them completely off from government price forecasts of cotton, their staple crop.

The annual government farm report, just issued, known as Agricultural Outlook for 1930, carries price forecasts for every major crop in the country except cotton. Cotton planters are charging that the omission of cotton in the federal forecast, which is used extensively by farmers and by farm economists as a gauge in preparing the new season's planting, imposes a serious and unwarranted discrimination upon them. To this, representatives of the Department of Agriculture reply that they are specifically prohibited by the law from giving the service to cotton planters which they give to other farm commodities, and furthermore that the law which provides this seeming discrimination was passed at the insistence of congressmen from the cotton belt.

Behind the increasing southern protest against the present situation lies an extended story. For years the Department of Agriculture issued frequent price forecasts for cotton as well as for the other staple crops. The service was designed to guide the farmer in judging the price which he should ask for his crop, and to aid him in gauging his next season's planting in view of probable supply and demand.

Several years ago the department issued a cotton forecast indicating a surplus. The price at that time was unreasonably high, due, it is alleged, to speculation, and as a result of the forecast the price immediately fell. Southern legislators, led by J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, and others, attacked the department for issuing an unfavorable forecast. They provided in subsequent appropriation bills that cotton forecasts should cease. A somewhat similar provision was written into the agricultural marketing act.

As a result of this, the authoritative federal discussion of the cotton situation, just issued in the outlook for 1930 report, contains no price predictions carried in discussions of other staple crops. Introducing the cotton chapter, the report, drawn up by the bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by representatives of the state agricultural colleges, extension services, and federal farm board, states:

"In conformity with existing legislation limiting the scope of reports on cotton, no attempt has been made to project the trends of these data or to make any forecast or prediction with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of the same."

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in a statement just issued, said:

"This is a year when it is particularly necessary for each producer to estimate his plantings and his markets, in view of the price outlook for each commodity, and to plan production accordingly."

The southern farmers wonder how they can follow this advice when legislation bars the very information on which the recommended action should be based.

EARTHQUAKES MADE BY CAR RECORDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—A number of seismographs, ordinarily used for measuring earthquakes, have been placed along certain highways in California to record the tremors in the roads caused by passing automobiles.

Measuring these miniature earthquakes, it is believed, will form a basis for better highway construction.

94,510 BRITISH WISH TO ENTER UNITED STATES

Quota Under Origins Law Filled, With Thousands on Waiting List

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Figures for the first six months' operation of the National Origins Quota Act show conclusively that it has effected its purpose of increasing immigration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Besides this it has stabilized European immigration on the basis of the respective contribution of each nation to the racial stock of the United States.

Cabled figures received by the passport division, State Department, from London show that a large waiting list has accumulated despite the fact the new law nearly doubles the British quota. The National Origins Act, after years of discussion, finally went into effect June 3, 1929. Opponents of the act charged that the enlarged British quota would not be filled, but cables to the State Department reveal that there are now 75,196 registered applicants to fill the remaining 37,449 vacancies in the British quota, while officials in London estimate the total demand at 94,510. The National Origins Act increased the British quota from 34,000 to 65,721.

The State Department reports much confusion over the status of the British quota, due to unfounded charges that it is not being filled. Such charges are attributed to misunderstanding of two elements in the computations on which quotas are now allocated. In the first place, visas are held valid for four months after issuance so that every fiscal year a certain number of aliens who received visas in that period do not enter the country until the next fiscal year, having an apparent vacancy.

In the second place, the law provides that only 10 per cent of a quota shall be distributed each month, to prevent an early stampede again giving the erroneous impression that quotas are not being exhausted. The State Department reports that the British quota has actually been completely issued each year for the last five years under the 1890 census quota basis; and that there is every prospect that the enlarged quota will be similarly issued.

The national origins law has already wrought a revolution in the percentages of aliens entering the United States from respective European countries. The major increase into a specific country went to Great Britain and northern Ireland; the major decrease occurred in the quota of the Irish Free State, reduced from 28,567 to 17,853.

No country has been more affected by American quota laws than Italy. Italian immigrants outnumbered those from any other country in days before the war when 1,000,000 aliens poured through Ellis Island annually. Under the new law the Italian quota is only 5802 a year.

Bill Provides That Byrd's Home State Honor Him

Proper recognition by Massachusetts of the achievements of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is urged by Joseph J. Mulhern, Senator from Dorchester, in a resolve filed with the clerk of the Senate. The measure would direct the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission to devise suitable recognition as a part of the tercentenary exercises.

Mr. Mulhern declares that the time is at hand for the home state of Rear Admiral Byrd to honor him in an official way for his meritorious work, especially his expedition to the South Pole.

245,000,000 SEE MOVIES WEEKLY PRODUCER SAYS

Tells of Coming Technical Perfection in Color and Perspective

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

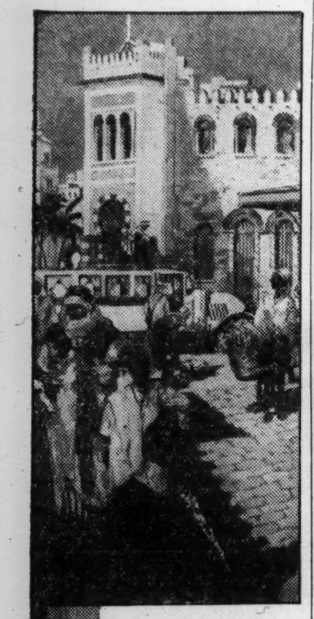
WASHINGTON — "There is no greater commercial ambassador than the motion picture," Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., told a meeting of the League of American Penwomen here.

It has already brought about changes in wearing apparel, furniture and standards of people, who never dreamed of changing, and in its talking phase has started a quest for a universal language, he declared. The industry now serves audiences of 115,000,000 weekly in the United States, and 130,000,000 abroad with their chief form of entertainment, he said.

"The next five years," Mr. Warner predicted, "will make the motion picture advances of the last decade, vivid as they have been, seem only a preparatory period. The absolute perfection of synchronization is here. The producing companies are concentrating on such problems as full natural color and the three-dimension film. The latter will make the screen seem not a flat surface but a complete room or countryside with full perspective."

With the steadily increasing influence over the recreational hours of millions has grown a corresponding responsibility, Mr. Warner added. "We have tried consistently," he declared, "to make pictures better than they had to be from a selling standpoint. We have listened with thoughtful consideration to every criticism and suggestion from sincere and intelligent sources.

"The door is wide open for critics to come inside and help. What they may tell us of merit in the improvement of pictures is welcome."



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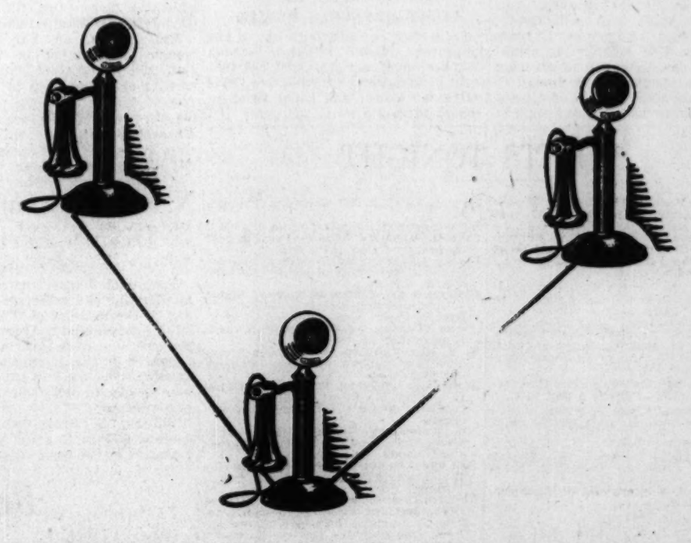

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EXTENDED TIME FOR 'FOREIGN' PLATES URGED

Highway Committee Hears Plea for More Liberal Motor Laws

More liberal legislation for non-resident automobile owners in Massachusetts was urged before the Committee on Highways at one of a group of legislative hearings Jan. 28.

Donald W. Nicholson, Senator from Wareham, urged extension of the time for operation of motorcars in the State on "foreign" licenses. He suggested a three-month limit to replace the present 30-day restriction. Clyde D. Swan, Representative from Worcester, suggested an amendment to require all visiting motorists to be covered by liability insurance.

Curtailment of the banks' administration of estates was urged before the Committee on Legal Affairs by Paul A. Dover, Representative from Cambridge, and Frank Hurley, Senator from Holyoke. The proposed legislation would prevent banks from furnishing legal advice or from advertising that they are in a position to handle estates.

A bill to require the Boston Elevated Railway to furnish 10-minute service on routes serving a population of more than 10,000 persons was urged before the joint committee on railways by Timothy J. McDonough, Representative from Boston. Mr. McDonough, who sponsored the measure, declared that the Jamaica Plain and Roslindale districts were now being served on a 20-minute schedule.

E. Ware Barnum, general counsel for the elevated trustees, attacked the constitutionality of the bill and declared that some surface lines are being operated at a loss, even on present schedules.

The legislative Committee on Cities heard a plea of the Massachusetts Civic League for enactment of a bill to provide for surfacing of public highways and assessment of half the cost to abutting property. The city, it was said, cannot resurface these alleys under the present law.

Anti-Vivisectionists Report Prosperity

Prosperity attends the activities of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society according to reports read at its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Tremont Temple, with John S. Codman, vice-president, presiding.

The receipt of $10,750 in bequests during the last year and an 11 per cent increase in membership was announced. Election of officers resulted as follows: Asa P. French, president; John S. Codman, vice-president; Ethelyn Lord, secretary; Charles E. Valentine, treasurer.

Anti-vivisection activities throughout other parts of the country were reported on by Mrs. Frank B. Tracy who said that Canadian societies had recently joined the federation and started publication of an official organ, issued from Montreal.

SCOUT SCHOLARSHIP WON BY ILLINOIS BOY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For outstanding heroism, with exceptional attainment in Boy Scout work and scholarship, Perry E. Piper, of Sumner, Ill., has received the $300 scholarship established by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it is announced by Daniel C. Beard, chairman of the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America. The recipient is a member of the Lone Scout Division of the Boy Scouts.

The award is limited to those Eagle Scouts who have earned a life-saving award from the National Court of Honor. The scholarship money may be applied to any form of higher education at any school of the recipient's choice.

Harriman to Favor Gasoline Tax Rise

A three cent gasoline tax to increase the funds available for state highways improvements would be favored by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, it was disclosed at the State House today.

Speaking before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on recommendation for construction of overpasses and underpasses to relieve traffic congestion in the metropolitan district, Mr. Harriman said he would favor an increase in the gasoline tax.

Such a tax, he said, would provide the money for the $2,100,000 construction work called for under the Metropolitan Planning Division bill. He added that motorists should bear more of the burden of highway improvement.

PRISON-MADE GOODS SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION

Divergent viewpoints on prison labor were presented at a hearing before the Joint Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Public Institutions on a measure to require prison-made goods to be plainly marked. The bill was introduced by Joseph W. Leyden, Senator from Worcester. Its purpose is to prevent prison labor from competing with outside labor by apprising customers of the source of manufacture.

Proponents of the bill emphasized the necessity for protection of outside labor against products manufactured at prison wages. Opponents of the measure contended that labeling would limit the field for prison employment, adding that prison products are not permitted to undersell the general market.

TUNNEL PROJECT AWAITS ACTION ON NEW BRIDGE

The East Boston traffic tunnel project was pigeon-holed for the time being on Tuesday, when Mayor James M. Curley made it clear that no approval would be given to the tunnel plan until the city was assured that the War Department definitely rules that a bridge must have a clearance of more than 150 feet above the ship channel.

Mayor Curley's decision came at a conference at his office and resulted in announcement that the corporation counsel would be instructed to seek an amendment to the tunnel bill to enable the city to exercise a choice between a tunnel and a bridge.

REPUBLICAN WINS ELECTION

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—In a special election Jan. 28 to choose a successor to W. W. Griest as Lancaster County's Representative in Congress, J. Roland Kinzer (R.) easily defeated his Democratic opponent, George W. Hensel Jr. Mr. Kinzer is a Lancaster lawyer and never has held public office.

LIGHT MEASURES DENIED

Following a hearing on three measures, aimed at the service charges made by gas and electric light companies the Legislative Committee on Power and Light voted to report adversely on all of them.

VICTIM NATIONS TO GIVE FACTS ON DRUG TRADE

British Delegate Sees Co-operation as Way to Stem Flood of Imports

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Facts relating to drug importations by so-called victim countries were asked by the Advisory Opium Committee at its session here on Jan. 28 as a means of co-operating with the committee in combating the illicit flow from manufacturing countries. Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) laid stress on the need for joint action and suggested that the Chinese Government render similar assistance by supplying statistics and the collaboration of the Chinese police.

Sir Malcolm sharply criticized the French and Swiss Governments for not dealing more severely with firms under suspicion, which had been left in possession of licenses. The system of licenses, in his view, is of no value if traffickers could not be deprived of their licenses until they had been convicted in a law court. Sir Malcolm also sharply questioned Dr. Carrière of Switzerland concerning measures taken against notorious Zurich traffickers and declared that shipping firms which had been detected in the traffic be definitely put out of business. He pointed out that a well-known French firm, convicted in France, was moving its headquarters to Istanbul and suggested that the Turkish Government be communicated with.

Woo Kai-seng (China) pointed out that the Chinese police could not co-operate in the same way as the Egyptian because of the extraterritorial privileges of the foreign dealers. He expressed the hope that the extraterritorial question would be settled by the time the Opium Committee next met. He hoped that the British Government's practice of withdrawing its protection from ships smuggling drugs into China would be maintained. Woo Kai-seng promised that the Chinese Government would in the future send statistics to the League of Nations.

Gaston Bourgeois (France) said that new administrative measures were forthcoming which would put not only the import and export, but also the manufacture, of drugs under strict government control. It had formerly been possibe to send drugs to Central America by way of New York without obtaining a license from the United States. This will be impossible in the future.

Wets Urged to Take 'Constructive' Steps

Eben S. Draper, candidate for the United States Senate, has been challenged by the Law Enforcement League to show a constructive alternative before making further attacks on prohibition.

Simultaneously a statement, issued by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, places that organization in support of President Hoover's effort to build up enforcement. It declares that should no dry candidate run for the Senate the W. C. T. U. will put a candidate of its own into the field. The statement mentions Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Cambridge as "likely timber."

Mrs. Tilton, on her part, has issued a statement in which she criticized deprecatory remarks concerning the alien vote of Massachusetts. She referred to the better class of immigrants who come to Massachusetts and declared that time will prove them arrayed against the return of the saloon.

N. E. Nurserymen Discuss Fertilizers

Technical discussions relative to fertilization characterized the second day of the meeting of the New England Nurserymen's Association, the general consensus favoring mixtures prepared by the nurseryman himself as being more amenable to the particular needs of his soil than stock preparations.

William N. Craig, who recently made a trip to England as a representative of the association, reported on experiences there. Mr. Craig expressed hearty confidence in the essential soundness of agricultural conditions in England.

Elections for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Earl F. Horsford, Charlotte, Vt., president; H. H. DeWildt, Greenwood, R. I., vice-president; William N. Craig, Weymouth, Mass., secretary; Frederick S. Bake, Cheshire, Conn., treasurer, and Donald D. Weyman, North Abington, Mass., delegate to the national convention.

Prof. H. D. Haskins from the Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., delivered the principal address in which, after discussing the most favorable forms of fertilizers for nursery uses, he reminded the nurserymen that "good drainage, proper cultivation, maintenance of appropriate soil reaction, and the use of a suitable amount of organic matter, are quite as essential in a successful system of soil management as is the selection of proper fertilizers."

Bigger Boston Plan Declared Open Question

Asking officials and citizens in the cities and towns throughout the Metropolitan District to withhold decision upon the proposed forming of a Metropolitan Boston, Miss Elisabeth M. Herlehy secretary of Mayor Curley's conference on Metropolitan Boston, today said:

"The statements appearing in the newspapers from day to day coming from officials or citizens in the cities and towns throughout the Metropolitan District are interesting and some of them will be helpful. It is to be regretted that others, either on the basis of false assumption or no basis at all, record themselves in opposition to any form of co-ordinated governmental jurisdiction in metropolitan functions.

"No question of annexation is involved or contemplated in the study now going on. As a matter of fact, a very substantial majority of members constituting the survey committee are residents of outside cities and towns. No plan whatever has been formulated nor will there be until after a most exhaustive study of all of the facts entering into the situation.

"Constructive suggestions from any community or individual, either for or against the proposition, will be welcome and helpful. Beyond that it is regrettable that the individuals are making up their minds in public with regard to a situation which does not exist. The whole study is being undertaken in the most friendly, co-operative and constructive spirit by a group of men, including the best-known authorities on municipal government in the world. Surely any decision might profitably wait upon their findings. In the meantime, suggestions will be welcome, but let us withhold verdicts until all the evidence is in."

EMERY HEADS EVANGELISTS

Allan C. Emery was re-elected president of the Evangelistic Association of New England at the forty-second annual meeting in Boston. The youth crusade, which will open under the leadership of Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, at the Park Street Church on Feb. 10, was the subject of a talk by the Rev. I. W. Williamson of Tremont Temple.

MEMORIAL WANTS $200,000

The Morgan Memorial in Boston has opened a campaign for $200,000 to aid in continuing its charitable and good will work throughout New England. The Memorial sponsors several charitable organizations, including the Children's Settlement, Goodwill workshops, Church of All Nations and the Seavey Settlement for the rehabilitation of men who are out of work.

BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL ELECTS

Arthur Adams of Boston was elected president and Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, curator of the museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, vice-president of the Boston Farm and Trade School at the annual meeting of the board of managers.

APPEAL MADE FOR NEW TRUCK

An appeal for $2000 for a new truck has been made by Floyd L. Keller, adjutant of the Salvation Army, who announced that the emergency truck he has driven for the last eight years is permanently out of commission.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT ANNOUNCED BY OIL COMPANY

Cost Plan Expected to Bring Two and a Half Cent Drop in New England

Reduction of approximately 2½ cents in the retail price of gasoline throughout New England is expected to result from a new method of price computation to be started by the Standard Oil Company of New York, Feb. 1.

Prices, including taxes, will be determined by adding freight and fixed handling and profit charges to actual cost at certain base points. The prices will be figured to the tenth of a cent.

In Boston, Cambridge and Malden, the retail price of 17½ cents will supplant the price of 20 cents, which prevails throughout Massachusetts. Other prices will be: 17.8 cents in Hyde Park, Stoneham Waltham; 18 cents in Lynn; 18.1 cents in Attleboro, Fall River, Natick, Salem, and 18.3 cents in Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Newburyport.

At points more distant from the seaboard, prices will be: 18.3 cents in Worcester; 18.4 in Palmer; 18.5 cents in Springfield, as compared with 18 cents at present; 18.6 cents in Greenfield; 18.8 cents in Pittsfield and North Adams.

The aim of the new price policy is to stabilize retail prices, the announcement said. While not as disorganized as at various times in the past, the market at present suffers from price-cutting and "bootlegging" in some localities, it adds. These practices will be hindered by quoting official retail prices closer to open-market tank-car prices.

1575 Ships Entered Boston Port in 1929

Analysis of the foreign commerce of the port of Boston for the calendar year 1929, by customs officials, shows 621 American flag vessels entered from foreign ports, representing 1,903,949 net tons and 125 Norwegian boats of 222,745 net tons.

With 54 Dutch steamers, 47 German, 35 Swedish, 35 Danish and those from miscellaneous nations, the grand total for the year was 1575 vessels of 4,334,946 net tons.

The total includes 11 seaplanes or airplanes, two of which came from steamers of the French Line with foreign mail. Of the American vessels arriving, 24 were sailing vessels, while 78 of the British arrivals were sail, mostly from Canada with lumber. The only other sailing vessel to arrive was one Portuguese craft of 1057 tons. Out of the grand total of vessels arrived during the year, 1451 were steam vessels that brought cargo and 21 were steam that came in ballast.

Clearances from Boston for foreign ports during 1929, totaled 1093 vessels of 3,104,972 net tons.

Assistant Joins Race for Bushnell's Office

Confirmation of his candidacy for the post of district attorney of Middlesex County, from which Robert T. Bushnell has announced his intention of withdrawing at the end of his term on Jan. 2, 1931, was given by Warren L. Bishop, Mr. Bushnell's first assistant, at a dinner given by the Lowell Business Women's Club in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Lowell.

Mr. Bishop, who has been first assistant to Mr. Bushnell during his entire term as district attorney, and has been connected with the office for nearly eight years, pledged himself to carry on the policies of Mr. Bushnell, whose administration he commended highly.

Frederic A. Crafts, mentioned as a possible candidate, has withdrawn, giving his support to Mr. Bishop, with whom he has been associated in the district attorney's office as an assistant.

Three candidates, including Kenneth C. Dunlop of Newton and George Stanley Harvey of Malden, have now entered the race for the position.

FIREMEN HAVE PITY—RECALL PAY RISE PLEA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Officers and privates of the Springfield Fire Department have withdrawn a petition for a pay increase.

In a letter to Mayor Dwight Winter, the firemen cited "present economic conditions with so many people out of work" as factors influencing their withdrawal. The Mayor terms their action a "splendid example to other municipal employees."

McLANE CHOSEN AS ARCHITECT

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—W. H. McLane has been appointed architect for the New Hampshire Building at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. More than $50,000 is available for the structure which will be of New England type.

REGISTRAR OPPOSES CAR RADIO

George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has asked the Commissioner of Public Works for right to prohibit the use of radios in automobiles while in motion.

TAX HEAD ASKS STATE TO KEEP EXCISE SYSTEM

Long Says Newness of Law Is Responsible for Difficulties

Retention of the present automobile excise tax law was urged by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, at the conclusion of a legislative hearing Jan. 28, during which numerous changes were advocated.

The newness of the statute has been responsible for some of the difficulties, Mr. Long said, but many of these have been overcome despite the fact that the law affects millions of persons. Lack of uniformity of administration, he added, is due to inexperience of local administrators, a situation similar to that which once existed with the gas tax law, but which is being readily overcome.

The greatest protest, Mr. Long said, has been over the time allowed for application for abatement. He declared that the present period of 60 days is sufficient.

"The present law gives very broad powers to the local tax assessors to remedy any injustice in particular cases," he continued. "It provides that nothing herein shall be held to prohibit the local tax officials from considering and acting upon applications on account of overvaluations. The sky is therefore the limit. If the local assessors want to give the automobile owner 100 per cent off, there is nothing to prevent it. It is only the commissioner at the State House who is held by the law to giving the local tax officials a list of the valuations of the various cars. If the assessors won't listen to the taxpayer who appeals to them, then he can appeal to the county commissioners or the Supreme Court. He has ample protection."

A question has arisen as to how to define the year of manufacture, Mr Long remarked. He said this was difficult, because 1930 cars were sold and delivered in 1929. For this reason, he said, the broad authority given to the local assessors to modify valuations was desirable to handle individual cases.

Music

Young People's Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first young people's concert of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. Koussevitzky and Mr. Burgin shared the conducting. The program was made up of a ballet suite from Rameau's "Acante et Cephisse," edited by H. Kretzschmar; Saint-Saëns's "The Animals' Carnival," the March from Prokofieff's "Love for Three Oranges," Tournier's "Féerie," with Bernard Zighera as harp soloist, and Ravel's "Bolero." In the regrettable absence of Alfred H. Meyer, his comments on the program were read by Carlos E. Pinfield of the orchestra. Stereopticon slides showed composers, characters, instruments and scenes.

The new method of selling a certain number of seats at the box office, with the remainder disposed of through the schools, seemed to be a success, for the hall was filled. The youthful auditors responded eagerly to the excellently arranged program, and particularly to the pictures. All the pieces, from Rameau to Ravel were applauded impartially. Mr Meyer's notes were illuminating without being tiresome. It was interesting to observe that the young people were more detached than their elders when assailed by the rhythms and the long crescendo of "Bolero." They applauded it warmly, but were not moved to shouting and stamping of feet, though it was played as stirringly, under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton, as at the subscription concerts.

The program was to be repeated this afternoon. The final pair of young people's concerts is set for April 23 and 24.

Town Meeting Bill Passed by the House

A bill providing for representative town meetings in the town of Weymouth was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives Jan. 28.

The Committee on Highways favorably reported a bill authorizing the State Department of Public Works to purchase an airplane for use in the aviation section of the State Division of Motor Vehicle Registration. The committee also reported a bill to reduce the fee for substitute automobile registrations from $2 to $1.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Judiciary upon a bill to exempt reporters and other newspaper employees from giving the source of news or other information in court cases.

CURLEY SELECTIONS APPROVED

The appointments of Samuel Silverman as corporation counsel for the City of Boston; Mrs. Colin MacDonald as election commissioner; Eugene C. Hultman as building commissioner and William Spottiswood as a member of the sinking fund commission, made by Mayor Curley, have been approved by the Civil Service Commission.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; "Armenian night," dinner, talk by M. H. Gulesian, on "What Would the Effect on This Country Be If All Foreign Born Were Deported?" music by Mme. Rose Zulalian, contralto, and Sirarpe, violinist, Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory guidance course, talk by Dr. Franklin P. Hawks, on "Skills in Education," Room 657, 7:15; meeting, Caspy Glee Club, Bates Hall, 8; meeting, Caspy Players, Room 100, 8; meeting, Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8; Chess Tournament, Room 100, 8:30.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Socony Co-operative Association, Parlors A and B, 6.

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night entertainment, Clubhouse, 8.

Music

Hancock Hall—Concert, the Boston Women's Symphony Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Hazel Harrison, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.

Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; lecture on "Affairs of Today," by Mrs. A. J. George, Clubhouse, 11.

Copley-Plaza; luncheon, Frigidaire Corporation, 12:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Dürer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Wire and wood sculpture and jewelry. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street — "Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Levon West. Through Feb. 1. Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Also prints by Goya, Matisse, Gag and others. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 941 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scharvee Studios, 680 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee.

Children's Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street — Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Punconst's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.; through Feb. 1.

Doll and Richards, 188 Newbury Street—Water colors by Bessy E. Creighton. Through Feb. 4.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Extensive collection of birds of North America, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston. Latin-American articles. North American Indian collection, including articles of rare value. From Japan, most complete collection in the East illustrating the life of the Japanese, including Festival dolls, given to children of America through Japanese endeavor. One of the finest ethnological collections in existence from the Philippines. Animals, birds, insects, minerals. Three hundred and twenty dolls of all costumes and countries.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston—Paintings and water colors of Bermuda and New England; through Feb. 13.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, possibly with light snow; moderate northwest shifting to north or northeast winds and increasing; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 10.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with snow in east and south portions; colder tonight; fresh northwest shifting to north or northeast winds and increasing.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy with a possibility of snow in extreme south portion; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to north or northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	26
Atlantic City	26	Montreal	12
Boston	24	Nantucket	26
Buffalo	10	New Orleans	46
Calgary	4	New York	22
Charleston	54	Philadelphia	24
Chicago	6	Pittsburgh	14
Denver	20	Portland, Me.	24
Des Moines	-8	Portland, Ore.	34
Eastport	26	San Francisco	48
Galveston	42	St. Louis	10
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	-10
Helena	20	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	64
Los Angeles	56	Washington	22
Kansas City	12		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:35 p. m.
Thursday, 11:41 a. m.
Height of tides, 8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:24 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:20 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; Sketches of Adelaide Ristori, Gen. Harry Lee, Lord Geoffrey Amherst.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer."
7:30 Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company program.
8:00 NBC, Mobiloil concert: Lewis James, tenor; Yasha Zayde, violinist; concert orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
8:30 Dog talk, Frank Dole.
8:45 NBC, "El Tango Romantico"; Dolores Cassinelli, soprano; orchestra direction of Hugo Mariani.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, direction of George Dasch; "Old Counsellor."
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Paul Oliver, tenor; The Revelers; orchestra direction of Gustave Haenschen.
10:30 Weather and flying, E. B. Rideout.
10:35 Chamber of Commerce organ recital.
11:05 News; "The Songbirds."
11:30 NBC, Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra; time anonuncement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:45 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes": concert.
7:00 NBC, Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Criminal Law," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
7:30 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: mixed chorus, concert orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers: Chauncey P. Parsons, tenor; Lee Sims, pianist, novelty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters: male quartet, concert orchestra.
9:00 Mason and Hamlin concert.
9:30 NBC, "Cuckoo": burlesque sketch on radio programs.
10:00 Aidan Redmond, chief announcer, WBZA.
10:30 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperture; Sport Digest; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: talks; dance music.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Aiders: dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 The Champions: dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Howard Fashion Plates: vocal.
6:50 Converse Big C Liners: dance music.
7:05 The Talisman and his Crusaders: concert music.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Huke's Sound Investors: John Herrick, baritone; orchestra.
8:00 CBC, "General Mills Fast Freight"; Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" sketch: "The Good Ship Mohawk."
9:00 Gentles Homlykers: baritone soloist; dance orchestra.
9:30 Soprano soloist; guest soloist; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Dixie Echoes": Negro spirituals.
10:30 CBS, Winnie Lightner, talking picture star, and Columbians, direction of Freddie Rich.
10:50 Time; news.
11:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: sketch, "Michael Strogoff."
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Mahoney, tenor.
5:15 Studio program.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: Organ, voices and violins.
6:00 Fishermen's Broadcast.
6:15 The Rhythm Kings, direction of Lou Anapolle.
7:00 Weather report; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Betty Crocker.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:15 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

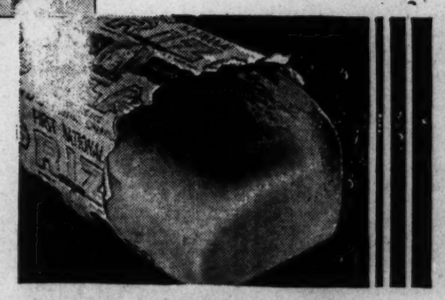
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

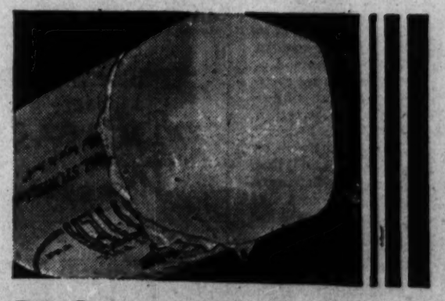
8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

For that BETWEEN MEALS SNACK!

GROWING boys and girls have boundless appetites. Moving all the time, they desire plenty of good nourishing food. Wise mothers know how to appease the pangs of hunger and at the same time . . . give them food that will please because of its delicious flavor. Brookside Roll Butter spread generously on First National Prize Bread is the formula. Give it to your youngsters. They'll love it!



PRIZE BREAD Electrically Baked LARGE LOAF 8c



BROOKSIDE Roll BUTTER Parchment Wrapped 43c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

Foundations First, Frills Later, Called Key to Success as Artist

Long Apprenticeship and Wide Range of Artistic Interest Held Essential to Training of Youthful Aspirant by Eminent Mural Painter and Sculptor

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the thirteenth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.

By F. C. SHERBURNE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

"TODAY the world is simply boiling with new ideas, or fresh interpretations of old ideas — however you choose to look at it," said Ernest Peixotto, president of the National Society of Mural Painters, in the course of a talk with a Christian Science Monitor representative. "The tumult is so great," he went on, "and the pressure of the times so intense, that even the established artist must hold his ground firmly on the strength of his own hard-won experience, if he is not to be stampeded. How much more necessary, then, that the young and inexperienced content themselves with building their artistic foundations deeply and strongly. Without good grounding they will not go far, and they will be tossed this way and that by each new change of the winds of faddism.

Finally, the Frills

"I often recall my school days when I had for professor of English an enthusiastic Irishman. 'First you put in your foundation,' he would say. 'Thin you put up the framework. Finally you put on the paraphernalia.' Eventually youngsters must learn that they cannot begin with the paraphernalia. Did you ever notice how much time it takes to put in the foundations of a great building? Often it takes longer than the whole period required to put up the framework and finish the structure inside and out. Only because such thorough work has been done on what is never seen in the completed building is it possible to produce all the beauty that is seen.

"With the groundwork faithfully done the young artist's progress will be comparatively rapid as he goes on through his art school, and takes postgraduate study elsewhere in his own country or in Europe. Even then he will do well to realize that he is not yet a complete artist.

"Between the academic studies and independent entry into the field of art as a profession there must be a bridge. This bridge is the period of transition between student and professional stage, and this is the period that the young artist should spend as assistant in the studio of a master if he hopes ever to be anything but a mediocrity.

The Transition Period

"A year or more of work in a master's studio will make easier the transition, and add greatly to his experience. He will get into the swing of the practice of his profession imperceptibly, but none the less surely, prepare himself to go forth on his own. While still an assistant of a well-known painter the young man or young woman may gradually gain some slight reputation which will bring to the gifted and well trained commissions of their own."

Value of Apprenticeship

Mr. Peixotto welcomes the growing return to the apprenticeship system in the arts. Nothing has ever quite taken the place of this system, by which all the masters of the past got their training. Entering a master's studio while still a boy, the artist of the old days served an apprenticeship of 10 years, coming out at the end at the age of 21, still a youth but grounded in every phase of his chosen profession, and often already under the wing of some patron. Today the schools can save part of the time formerly devoted to apprenticeship, but still some service in a master's studio during the period of transition between schooling and independent practice is desirable.

"The Yale School of Fine Arts recognizes the value of apprenticeship so fully that it counts as one year of its four-year postgraduate course the year that may be passed by the student in some established painter's studio," Mr. Peixotto declares. "Proof of the value of the Yale method can be seen in the fact that the Prix de Rome has been won for three years past by its students.

Among Masterpieces

"Such scholarship winners and others who go abroad to finish their studies at the American Academy in Rome and at Fontainebleau are going into the very atmosphere that contributed so much to the rounding out of the artists of the Renaissance. There they will be surrounded by masterpieces, and saturated with the feeling for great art. Having this mark ever before them they will go forward. The proof of that is the magnificent work the younger American painters have done on their return from Europe since the war.

"One of those young painters, Eugene Savage, besides making a name for himself, has been instrumental in putting the teaching of art on a more thoroughgoing basis in the United States. It was his survey of European art teaching, made on commission of the Carnegie Foundation, which has resulted in something like a reform in the American art schools. A newer and sounder basis of instruction is noticeable in the courses given in Chicago, New York and other cities having great art schools. At the National Academy Schools in New York classes in composition and attendance at lectures have been made compulsory. Too often the student, if left to himself, would do nothing but hold a paint brush in his hand; but a great many other things than practice in painting are necessary to make a painter who can execute big commissions.

Sculptural Considerations

Mr. Peixotto's remarks may be taken as a basis for the consideration of other branches of art expression, such as illustration, stage decoration, advertising art, and print making. Whatever the variance of the method, the essentials of training remain constant. As indication of this the Monitor representative sought the views of a sculptor, Edwin Pearson.

"The apprenticeship system is a necessity for the future sculptor. I know of no other way in which he can make the transition between school and studio," Mr. Pearson said. "The ideal way to arrive, of course, would be to have unlimited resources, which would enable the student to work away indefinitely in a school until he 'finds himself' artistically. Few students have any money, however, and hence the apprenticeship period, after school is over, I thought I would be making money as a sculptor after three years' study. Instead, the field grew broader and broader, the more I learned, and the three years lengthened into 10 years of study.

"Sculpture, I believe, offers a broader basis of training than certain other manifestations of art, particularly those which may be narrowed in their application. The sculptor works with tools. He carves wood and stone, and may have a forge in his studio if he wishes to keep a variety of chisels in good order. He may even hammer out tools to suit his particular fancy. He works in terra cotta, models in clay and manipulates plaster. He learns something of ceramics, and perhaps does his own casting. He acquires a knowledge of ironworking.

"Assuming that the young sculptor finds himself well grounded in his profession and confident that he has something to give the world that is all his own, he will hope to attract the support of some person who will help him toward commissions. Whether he has such a friend or not, the young sculptor will find that he must cultivate the business and social side of his work assiduously in order to become established. The alternative is to have a manager who will perform these functions.

Collaborating With Architects

"The young sculptor will find the best paying field, because of the promptness of the pay, is work with architects. The architect, necessarily because of the money involved in his operations, is a good business man, and sees not only that he gets his own fees, but that his helpers are paid on the dates specified in the contracts. The field of sculpture in relation to architecture is increasing yearly, and there is a growing tendency of architects to call sculptors into consultation.'

Finance Plan Sought for Fox Film Groups

NEW YORK (AP)—Efforts of creditors and stockholders of the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theater Corporation to unseat William Fox are in abeyance while a group of bankers seeks to work out a refinancing plan for the companies.

Judge Fred J. Coleman, of the Federal Court, on Jan. 25 adjourned hearing on three petitions for equity receiverships until Feb. 11 after obtaining promises from all parties concerned that the affairs of the company would remain unchanged until that time.

The banking group consisting of Dillon, Read & Co., the Bancamerica-Blair Company and Lehman Brothers said the refinancing plan they contemplated would provide $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 to liquidate the pressing debts of the Fox corporations.

Judge Coleman stipulated that the agreement to maintain the status quo should include executions of judgments against the Fox interests which fall due before Feb. 11. There are three such judgments, one for $392,808 in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank, $298,226 in favor of the Bankers Trust Company and one in favor of the Midland Bank, Ltd., of London, involving $4,000,000 in connection with the purchase by Mr. Fox of the Gaumont chain of theaters in England.

PROBLEMS OF SMALL THEATER ARE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The problems of the little theater in North Carolina have been placed under the microscope. The conference, which has become an annual event, was held under the auspices of the Carolina Playmakers and the Bureau of Community Drama of the University Extension Division.

The 30 directors who attended represented clubs in all sections of the State. Prof. Frederick H. Koch, director of the Playmakers, sounded the keynote of the conference in his welcoming remarks, saying, "The local theater movement has become the most important thing in the American theater, and its problems can best be solved in an open conference like this."

ROADSIDE BILLBOARDS CONSIDERED UNSIGHTLY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A resolution regarding the removal from the roadside of all billboards and advertising signs, including political posters, has been adopted by the freeholders of Warren County, New Jersey, according to news just received here. The move is aimed at preserving the beauty of the countryside against the encroachments of out-of-door advertising. The freeholders decided that such roadside signs or billboards were unsightly and constituted a nuisance and hindrance to the charm of the landscape.

$100,000 SOUGHT FOR CROSSING LIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $100,000 to pay half the expense of installing automatic flashlight signals at grade crossings in the State, under an agreement reached by the railroads with the Public Service Commission and the New York State Automobile Association.

The sum will serve to initiate the program for placing adequate warning lights at all grade crossings.

Of Equal Benefit to Large Corporations and Individual Depositors

The advantages which New England business gains from the merging of The First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company are, broadly,—a greater reservoir of credit — an expansion of Trust Services — increased foreign banking facilities—a greater investment service.

The advantages to individual depositors, in addition, are:

More Banking Offices

Convenience will always be an important consideration in your selection of a bank. Added to the twelve branches of The First National Bank of Boston are the six from Old Colony Trust Company. As a customer of the bank you are welcome to choose the branch most convenient to your home or place of business, and there to enlist the full services of the bank.

Broader Investment Service

The First National Old Colony Corporation takes rank among the foremost investment houses in the country. It offers you through any office of the bank or through its correspondent investment departments, a complete service of investment. Whether you have $1,000 to invest or $50,000 it will guide you in the selection of the proper securities for your individual investment requirements.

Leadership in Trust Services

Old Colony Trust Company has been the outstanding leader in New England in the administration of Trust Services, fiduciary and corporate. To this skilled organization is added the Trust Department of The First National Bank of Boston. The result is a strengthening and broadening of trust services already recognized as foremost in New England.

Added Safe Deposit Facilities

Your first requirement of a safe deposit vault is that it be a secure stronghold for your valuables. The next consideration is that it shall be *convenient* in location. The merging of the two institutions places under single management Safe Deposit Vaults so located as to serve every section of Greater Boston.

Greater Executive Strength

In the planning of your personal affairs or the management of your business, the advice of experienced men is invaluable. The merging of the two institutions makes available to every customer of the bank a group of executives whose experience covers every field of business finance and every problem relating to the building and conserving of your estate and managing of your property.

On the basis of leadership in the banking field, we solicit your business.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

AND ITS AFFILIATES

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

The FIRST NATIONAL OLD COLONY CORPORATION

PENNSYLVANIA UNDERTAKES TO PREVENT CRIME

Governor Promises to Put New Parole System Into Effect When Possible

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Closer supervision of paroled prisoners as a means of decreasing crime in Pennsylvania has been assured by Gov. John S. Fisher to George W. Norris, president of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association.

The last Legislature authorized a new parole system, which, in the opinion of Mr. Norris, will place this State on a par with Massachusetts, Illinois and New York in the prevention of crime.

In a letter to Governor Fisher, Mr. Norris, who is also governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, called attention to the fact that among the arrests in the last few months, there were a number of men who had been released from state penal institutions on parole, and who, because of the lack of supervision, have yielded to temptation and again become involved in crime.

Under the present parole system in Pennsylvania, the authority is vested in the pardon board and the boards of trustees of the state penal institutions which are appointed by the Governor. They may parole any prisoner who has completed his minimum sentence and who, in the judgment of the boards, is worthy of release. Employment is found for the parolee and he is released in custody of a sponsor and under the supervision of the parole officer at the prison, but one or two parole officers at a prison have 600 to 800 prisoners to supervise. Mr. Norris points out that personal supervision is out of the question.

"But the 1929 parole law will change this," Mr. Norris said. "It provides that there shall be in Harrisburg a supervisor of parolees, that the State shall be divided into several parole districts, with one or more parole agents in each district, and that all state parolees from each of the three institutions shall regularly report to and be under the personal supervision of these agents in whatever districts the parolees live."

According to Thomas A. Merryweather, executive director of the Criminal Justice Association, there are splendid stories of men and women who have been changed from civic liabilities to civic assets where parole supervision has been efficiently administered and enforced.

Under the new plan there will be eight districts. It has been recommended the headquarters be at Harrisburg and that branch parole stations be at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and in six rural districts, and 18 parole officers in addition to clerks and office assistants, operating on a budget of $84,800 a year.

STATE TO AWARD TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Twenty-five $1000 scholarships with free tuition at the Buffalo State Teachers' College will be awarded this year by the State education department for men and women who desire to become teachers in the trades, it has just been announced here. Scholarships are for one year, beginning in September, and applications will be received up to April 1, by Dr. L. A. Wilson, assistant commissioner for vocational education.

Men must have five years of journeyman experience in a trade, industrial or technical occupation in addition to the regular apprenticeship. Women are required to have five years' trade experience, of which not more than one year has been trade apprenticeship. One year of high school education is required except in cases of architectural and mechanical draftsmen, who must be high school graduates.

How Costly Is Land? Peruse This and See

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — How valuable can land become? There's no telling, comments the National Association of Real Estate Boards, but it presents estimates on valuable land in four American cities, selected at random.

In Boston, the association reports, the property on the southwest corner of Winter and Tremont streets is valued at $320 a square foot by the Boston Real Estate Exchange—the city's most valuable site. It is occupied by a six-story structure, erected in 1887. In New Orleans the real estate men report that a block on Canal Street is the leader at $48.89 a square foot.

The Kansas City Real Estate Board reports, from data furnished by Albert Schoenberg, realtor, that the most valuable site in that city is the northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets, valued at $275 a square foot. The southwest corner of State and Madison Streets, Chicago, claimed to be the busiest corner in the world, is valued at $500 a square foot by Mark Levy, realtor. This property is occupied by a 15-story building. In Kansas City the most valuable land is at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets, valued at $275 a square foot by the Kansas City Real Estate Board.

Red Cross Juniors Distribute Gifts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Turkish Red Crescent sent 1000 pounds of figs and and Greek Junior Red Cross 240 pounds of dried currants to school children enrolled in the American Junior Red Cross to show their appreciation of Christmas boxes sent to them. The offering has been divided up and sent to member schools throughout the United States.

American juniors shipped 80,000 Christmas boxes to juniors of 30 nations as a part of the good-will program inaugurated by the Red Cross, following rehabilitation work among refugee and war-stricken children in the post-war period. They contained toys, handkerchiefs, colored crayons, hair ribbons and similar small articles.

An international exchange of portfolios made in school rooms, of dolls and handiwork of youngsters, is maintained all the year around between the junior Red Cross societies of 42 nations. The American Junior Red Cross now has a membership of 6,878,423 in public, private and parochial schools, chiefly in the junior and senior high school grades.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO BUILDING LAWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Proposed amendments to the multiple dwelling bill, to allow taller apartment houses in areas where high land costs make strict height restrictions a hardship to builders, are being drafted by Arthur J. Hilly, corporation counsel for presentation to the state Legislature, according to a report just made by Mayor James J. Walker's committee for revision of the statute.

Members of the committee, the report said, were practically unanimous that the high cost of land in Manhattan makes less stringent regulation of height desirable.

BARREN LANDS OF NATION TO BE REFORESTED

Work Begun in Many States —Farmers Purchase Trees at Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Sponsored by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the 4-H Clubs, a well-defined movement is under way to reforest the barren areas of the country.

The work is made possible through the Clark-McNary federal forestry act which enables farmers to obtain trees at cost, provided the land on which they are to be planted has been cared for as directed. Typical instances of improvement can be found in Montana, Michigan, Colorado, New Hampshire and several other states.

In Montana more than two-thirds of the State's 93,000,000 acres are listed as prairie land, so that reforestation is a formidable problem. Real progress has been made, however, with 70,000 trees planted in 1928, more than 300,000 in 1929 and orders received thus far indicating that more than 400,000 will be planted in 1930, a total of over 700,000 in three years.

The trees are grown at the federal nursery at Missoula, Mont., and orders are handled through the county agents or the horticultural department of Montana State College.

In Colorado plans are made to distribute 175,000 seedling trees this year, compared to 150,000 last year, at prices from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than last year. The seedlings, grown at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, range from four to 18 inches in height.

Michigan State College, at East Lansing, has announced that seedling trees adapted to conditions in upper Michigan will be available at the Dunbar forestry station for spring planting of forests and windbreaks. Trees ready for shipment include 100,000 white pine, 80,000 Norway spruce, 30,000 white spruce and 10,000 Scotch pine.

In New Hampshire the younger generation is taking the lead in forestry improvement work, according to K. E. Barraclough, extension forester of the State University at Durham. A total of 1287 boys and girls in 4-H clubs did forestry improvement work in 1929, such as planting, thinning, weeding and pruning. One group of 743 young folk planted 397,850 trees. The number of acres of improvement work completed in 1929 was twice that of 1928, and the number of trees planted equal to the total number of the previous three years.

To complete a forestry planting project, a young forester must plant 1000 trees. The state forestry department, through its gifts of 500 trees to boys and girls over 16 and 250 trees to those under 16, made possible the planting of such a large number, Mr. Barraclough declared.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was the following: A. Paul Hartwell, New York City.

Negroes Seek Higher Status for Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The First National Negro Labor Conference, called by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is endeavoring to find out how the economic status of the American Negro can be bettered, particularly the Negro of small income, who, it was said, because he cannot find a good job with a fair wage, often gets into trouble.

Discussions were conducted in the terminology of the social science class. Everybody talked about the need for improving the economic condition of the race. But when Dr. Wilberforce Williams came to the platform he cleared the air with an illuminating statement.

"What we mean when we talk about improved economic conditions," he said, "is just better wages."

Not only are wages low for the Negro, Caswell W. Crews, a Chicago probation officer, declared, but in times of economic crisis, he said, the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

One speaker averred that many Negro families were so poor they "just haven't got any economic status at all."

Charles W. Burton, chairman, said union organization is generally considered by the leaders of this group as one step toward a solution. The American Federation of Labor sent its greetings and one of its officials spoke at the opening.

Negro women are also participating. Mrs. Edith Sampson, an attorney serving as probation officer in the juvenile court in this county, said one helping factor in the situation was the strong feeling for family that exists among Negroes.

Hundreds of Negroes, she said, have adopted children, although some of them are not financially able and get no pay for doing it. A Negro youth of 22 whom she knew of was attempting to keep together his family of six brothers and sisters on a wage of $15 a week.

TO CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A. D. Dodd of Des Moines has been appointed national chief of staff of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it was learned here Jan. 27 and will direct a country-wide membership campaign from headquarters in Lincoln.

COAL INDUSTRY FACES CRITICAL ERA IN HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

are called upon to supply. If every coal mine in the world outside of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany were shut down, all lands would still be able to procure their normal supply of coal. It is estimated that the industry as at present organized could furnish the world with 20 per cent more coal than it can consume.

This situation gives rise to competition, which is shifting the center of balance in the industry. Since 1913 Holland has increased its production of coal from 1,900,000 tons annually to 10,700,000; Spain has made a 50 per cent increase; India one of 30 per cent and Japan one of 46 per cent, while production has also mounted in France, Germany and Poland.

Decline in British Coal

On the other hand, production has fallen off in the United Kingdom from 292,000,000 tons in 1913 to 244,000,000 in 1928. Although for years the United Kingdom produced 50 per cent of the coal mined in Europe, it has now reduced its production to 40 per cent.

Such a radical change in an international industry could not but cause hardships, one of which is the presence in Great Britain of more than 150,000 permanently unemployed miners.

Since oil, water power and electricity are more and more replacing coal in many countries, and since the progressive rationalization of the coal industry increases its productive capacity, it is plain that the crisis will tend to become more acute.

It is plain also that coal production and distribution are matters of international import, and that they can be regulated only if the coal producing countries co-operate. Countries in eastern Europe which pay low wages, are gaining new markets at the expense of other countries, and attempts by some states to protect their industry by high tariffs and subsidiaries have not proved satisfactory, but have exerted a detrimental influence on the situation as a whole.

League Considers Problem

In view of this the League of Nations has given special attention to the coal industry. Its economic committee has made a special study of the situation and on Jan. 9 an international group of experts met to discuss methods for relieving the crisis.

And in this international action it is chiefly Great Britain which seeks aid, since it is she that is being deprived of markets.

The way out of present difficulties is being sought along four different lines: the first is the arrangement of an international agreemnt among producers, concerning output, markets and prices; the second is the formation of a special international committee representing all interests; the third is the abolishing of all artificial stimuli; the fourth is an international convention regulating hours of work in the mines, wages and conditions of living.

A conference of experts, representing the nine principal coal producing countries of Europe, met here on Jan. 6 under the auspices of the International Labor Organization to discuss the possibility of arranging such a convention.

NORTHWESTERN OFFERS NEW TYPE AIR CLASS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Forty men and women have enrolled in a course in air transportation, a new type of class which touches the economic side of aviation, offered by Northwestern University.

Thomas W. Wolfe of the National Air Transport, Inc., who presents this original course, said he has as students two women, some graduate students in public utility research, railroad executives and men who are engaged in traffic management.

AMTORG ELECTS CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amtorg trading corporation, which represents Soviet industrial and trading organizations in this country, announced Jan. 27 that Peter A. Dogdanov, who from 1921 to 1925 was chairman of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council, had been elected chairman of of its board of directors.

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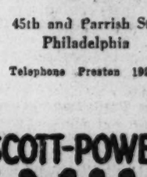
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DECREASED RAIL TRAVEL TO PARKS CAUSES CONCERN

Motor Tourists Increasing but Do Not Use Hotels or Buses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — The Department of the Interior, acting in concert with operators of hotels and bus lines in the various national parks in the West and with railroads serving them, is seeking to increase rail travel to the parks. A meeting was held here a few weeks ago which was attended by the park concessionaires and an organization was formed, the purpose of which is to act jointly in the upbuilding of travel to the parks from the East.

While the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior does not differentiate officially as between motor and rail travel, it views with concern the decreasing volume of rail travel to some of the parks and has indicated to the railroads its interest in their efforts to increase their business.

In order that visitors to the parks may derive more educational benefit from their trips, the appropriation for lecturers and naturalists has been doubled and nearly $100,000 has been made available to the Department of the Interior by Congress for the next fiscal year. This will be devoted to engaging experienced men to explain to guests at the park hotels, most of whom are rail travelers, the story of the geological formations and other data pertaining to the scenic spots they have just visited.

"We should like to see railroad travel increase," A. E. Demaray, assistant director of the National Park Service, said, "although we do not mean to imply that motorists do not see the parks to full advantage when they travel through them independently. Rail travelers at the parks may be better looked after in some respects, although the motorists seem to see all the points of interest and often with more leisure at their disposal than the rail passengers, who go through the parks by motorbus."

The use of the "trailer" has resulted in many caravans reaching the portals of the national parks in recent years. These trailer-cars contain camping facilities, and the owners proceed to camp out in the parks at spots designated for this purpose by the park rangers.

The operators of the hotels and buses, with prices and regulations prescribed by the Government, are in sympathy with the railroads in the effort to build the railroad volume of travel, since the motorists, generally speaking, do not give their patronage to the park concessionaires, other than to buy supplies from them. If rail travel continues to decrease at the rate noted last year at Yellowstone, the operators apprehend that their fleet of 200 or more buses, representing a substantial investment, will eventually become of small service.

Among the parks served directly by rail lines, three show slight increases in the volume of rail travel in 1929 as compared with 1928, these being Yosemite, Glacier and Zion National Parks, while such scenic spots as Yellowstone showed a decrease in the volume of rail travelers, this being general among the four railroads serving the park. Despite the rail decrease, motor travel, without exception, showed an increase at all the larger national parks of the West.

Figures compiled from reports issued by the Department of the Interior indicate that the two parks which show an increase in rail travel for 1929 as compared with 1928, Glacier Park and Zion Park, were among the most widely advertised attractions of western railroads.

Traffic officials regard this as a possibility of increasing their western travel to points of interest, in competition with the growing trend to visit these spots by automobile.

Peru Builds Roads and Irrigates Desert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Peru, for hundreds of years pursuing an uneventful course of existence, has suddenly in the last 10 years "become galvanized, and imbued with an irresistible spirit of progress," declared J. Alvarez de Buenavista, first secretary of the Peruvian Embassy here, in the second of a series of international good-will radiocasts carried on a coast-to-coast network.

Señor Buenavista made his address in behalf of Hernan Velarde, Peruvian Ambassador, who briefly greeted his audience in his native tongue. Both Ambassador Velarde, who succeeds Sir Esmé Howard as dean of the diplomatic corps, and Secretary Buenavista were introduced by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"The early history of Peru is lost in the mists of time," Secretary Buenavista declared. "A mysterious race which scientists assign to the Megalithic period, inhabited what is today Peru and Bolivia, leaving stupendous ruins of its fortresses and temples as witnesses to its grandeur."

Then came the Inca Indians, who, he said, had their own architecture, their own peculiar style of cloth-weaving and an exquisite ability to decorate ceramic articles. "By nature and as a race," he said, "the Incas were peculiarly endowed with a high degree of artistic possibilities."

Within the last 10 years, Peru has experienced a remarkable change, Señor Buenavista said; streets are being paved, highways are being built, and new and magnificent buildings are under construction. Despite the handicap of mountains, nearly 6000 miles of roads have been built and an equal number is under survey or construction. Vast tracts of desert land on the arid coast are being irrigated and cities and towns are being furnished adequate supplies of drinking water and sewerage systems.

OTTAWA TO ESTABLISH NEW BRUNSWICK PARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A lengthy conference was held recently in the office of Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, between officials of that department and representatives of the Government of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick National Parks Committee regarding the establishment of a national park in that province.

C. D. Richards, New Brunwick Minister of Lands and Mines, at the conclusion of the conference stated that he and his associates were well pleased with the results of the conference—that the Federal Government is quite prepared to establish a national park in New Brunswick as soon as the land is made available.

LONDON, ONT., CLAIMS ELECTRIC STOVE RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—In the city of London there are 16,000 homes, 7380 of which have three-wire electric services, indicating that electric stoves are used for cooking or heating or both. E. V. Buchanan, manager of the Public Utilities Commission, believes that the average domestic consumption of electric energy is as high as in any comparable city in the world. No city in the United States could even approach it, he said.

Average cost to domestic users is 1.46 cents per kilowatt hour. Exclusive of service charges this would be 1.21 cents. The average monthly bill in London homes in $2.11. Nearly 55,000 horsepower of the possible maximum of 90,000 horsepower available to the City of London from Niagara is consumed in house services.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AIDS INDIAN BONDS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Action taken by the India Office in declaring the Labor Government's confidence in Indian government bonds has resulted in animated buying of these securities here, the transactions being reported at prices in some cases 3 per cent above previous quotations.

Another measure reported today for improving confidence is the appointment by the London Stock Exchange committee of a subcommittee to overhaul the regulations relating to dealings in municipal and other securities. This is to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities as those disclosed in the recent "Hatry case," where the court law proceedings showed spurious certificates were negotiated.

Something in Post Offices

Hundreds of Visitors to Asheville, N. C., Go to the Hamlet of Grimshaw to See This Unusual Type of Postal Building. The Postmaster, W. S. Alexander, Is Handing Mail to Judge Bennett.

Petite Post Office Said to Set Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—North Carolina takes pride in the fact that the largest towel factory in the world is located within its borders, that it has more cotton mills in one county than any other state in the world, that it is first in chairs, second in furniture and highest in mountain peaks east of the Rockies—but it has nevertheless overlooked one of its most interesting possessions.

The smallest post office in the United States is located at Grimshaw, in Jackson County. Built of logs more than 50 years ago, and situated in front of the Whiteside, a towering giant of the Alleghenies, this picturesque little building—commands a view unsurpassed.

Last year when Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, visited Asheville, a photograph of the place was made for him, and it hangs today in his office at Washington—perhaps next to the New York City post office, occupying several blocks.

This smallest post office was built by its first post master, Mr. Grimshaw, a native of Canada. The building is 6 feet wide and 8 feet long. With so much space to spare a 2½-foot porch was cut off. The working space inside is 6 feet by 5½ feet. Many of Asheville's visitors come to see the unusual postal building.

Letters nevertheless go to all parts of the world from Grimshaw, and people from all parts of the world visiting Asheville, Highlands and High Hampton come to see this unique little log post office.

"The post office doesn't take all my time," Mr. Alexander said. "In addition we run a boarding house in summer, where we accommodate as many as 20 guests. They, like the mail, come from all parts of the Union."

STEEL BOROUGH OBSERVES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Steelton, Pa., Celebrates With Public Meeting—Recounts Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Steelton, a suburb of this city, and the home of one of Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company plants, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a borough with a public meeting in the high school auditorium.

The incorporation of Steelton as a borough followed the rapid growth of the old Pennsylvania Steel Company, which was established in the village of Baldwin in 1865. The population 50 years ago was 2500, as compared with about 14,000 today. The steel plant was built on 100 acres of land purchased by citizens of Steelton and Harrisburg and turned over to the steel company.

The first unit constructed was a Bessemer mill, followed by a rail mill. By 1879 additional units included a forge shop, bloom mill, machine shop, tin shop, foundry, pattern shop, two blast furnaces, an open hearth and other units. The plant today ranks as one of the largest steel units in the United States.

The assessed valuation of Steelton is $8,230,000, as compared with $204,000 50 years ago. The borough has a water department, including filter plant, pumping station and reservoir, valued at $550,000; paved streets worth $250,000; sanitary sewers costing $200,000; municipal building, dedicated in 1927, worth $100,000, and a motorized fire department of six units, valued at $35,000.

5,000,000 PETITION FOR 'STAR-SPANGLED'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More than 5,000,000 signatures have been obtained to a formal petition requesting Congress to make "the Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem. A number of patriotic, civic and professional organizations have been cooperating in the campaign under the active direction of Capt. Walter I. Joyce, director of the National Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Captain Joyce and his committee of 62 members expect to present the petition at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on Jan. 31.

"For 115 years the people of the United States have sung the 'Star-Spangled Banner,'" Captain Joyce points out. "Due to its use by the army, the navy and the marine corps, most people have believed that it is the national anthem. Our desire is to show Congress that a majority of the citizens of this country really want it accorded official recognition."

FRUIT GROWERS INDORSE POLICY OF FARM BOARD

Stabilization of Industry in California Outlined by Federal Official

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Farm relief from the standpoint of the Federal Farm Board, can best be accomplished through the medium of cooperative marketing. This was the opinion expressed here by C. C. Teague, a member of the board, in an address delivered to the delegates attending the sixty-second annual California Fruit Growers' and Farmers' Convention.

In explaining his assertion, Mr. Teague said that the board was charged with the duty of seeing if a new farmer-controlled marketing structure could be built up, pointing out that the present system of many organizations handling one product is not for the good of the industry.

Speaking of the nation-wide situation, Mr. Teague said that grain, live stock, beans, cotton and wool are the commodities placed on a national sales basis through co-operative organizations to date, as the result of application of the $500,000,000 revolving fund which the board is administering.

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Ayer	16.3	18.3
Boston	15.5	17.5
Brockton	16.1	18.1
Braintree	16.1	18.1
Buzzards Bay	17.4	18.4
Cambridge	15.5	17.5
Clinton	16.3	18.3
Concord	16.1	18.1
Dorchester	15.5	17.5
Egypt	16.2	18.2
Falmouth	16.4	18.4
Fall River	16.1	18.1
Fitchburg	16.4	18.4
Foxboro	16.2	18.2
Gloucester	16.2	18.2
Harwich	16.5	18.5
Haverhill	16.3	18.3
Hyannis	16.5	18.5
Hyde Park	15.8	17.8
Kingston	16.3	18.3
Lowell	16.3	18.3
Lynn	16.0	18.0
Malden	15.5	17.5
Marlboro	16.3	18.3
Middleboro	16.3	18.3
Natick	16.1	18.1
New Bedford	16.3	18.3
Newburyport	16.3	18.3
North Andover	16.3	18.3
Norwood	16.1	18.1
Orleans	16.5	18.5
Provincetown	16.6	18.6
Salem	16.1	18.1
Stoneham	15.8	17.8
Taunton	16.2	18.2
Vineyard Haven	16.3	18.3
Waltham	15.8	17.8

For Socony Special plus Ethyl, add three cents to these prices.

THE Standard Oil Company of New York will apply to the gasoline business the same principle which has worked so satisfactorily in the automobile business.

When you buy an automobile, you pay a factory price plus a fixed handling charge plus actual freight cost to your community.

Effective February 1st, you will buy Socony the same way. All prices will be based on the prevailing bulk price at seaboard. The retail price will be determined by adding to the bulk price a fixed charge to cover handling and profit, plus the actual rail cost to each community figured to a tenth of a cent. The new price signs on all Socony pumps will show the price in tenths of a cent a gallon.

Since August, when Ethyl was added to the already famous Socony Special Gasoline, sales of Socony Special plus Ethyl have jumped 40 per cent. It makes a difference when Ethyl is added to a premium gasoline. The public has recognized the difference.

The new prices for Socony Gasoline in representative communities—quoted in tenths of a cent a gallon

NEW HAMPSHIRE	Price without Tax	Price with Tax
Ashland	17.0c	21.0c
Berlin	17.0	21.0
Claremont	16.8	20.8
Colebrook	17.1	21.1
Concord	16.5	20.5
Conway	16.9	20.9
Derry	16.4	20.4
Exeter	16.4	20.4
Franklin	16.6	20.6
Hillsboro	16.6	20.6
Keene	16.5	20.5
Laconia	16.9	20.9
Lancaster	17.0	21.0
Littleton	17.0	21.0
Manchester	16.4	20.4
Milford	16.5	20.5
Mountainview	16.9	20.9
Nashua	16.3	20.3
Newport	16.8	20.8
North Woodstock	17.1	21.1
Peterboro	16.6	20.6
Pittsfield	16.6	20.6
Portsmouth	16.4	20.4
Potter Place	16.7	20.7
Rochester	16.5	20.5
Somersworth	16.6	20.6
Wolfeboro	16.9	20.9
RHODE ISLAND		
Harrisville	16.2c	18.2c
Newport	16.3	18.3
Pawtucket	16.1	18.1
Peacedale	16.4	18.4
Providence	15.7	17.7
Riverpoint	16.1	18.1
Westerly	16.3	18.3
Woonsocket	16.1	18.1

For Socony Special plus Ethyl, add three cents to these prices.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

DYE MAN TELLS WHY HE HELPED KING CAMPAIGN

Metz Informs Lobby Board He Volunteered, and Was Asked for Cash

WASHINGTON (AP) — Testimony that he gave a campaign contribution of $1000 for William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in 1922 to Samuel Russell, Mr. King's secretary, was given before the Senate Lobby Committee Jan. 29 by Herman A. Metz, president of the General Dyestuffs Corporation of New York.

Mr. Metz, was recalled to relate details of two campaign contributions of $1000, each reported to have been made to Mr. King and agreed with statements by the Utah Senator that the donation made during the presidential campaign in 1928 was not used. He said, however, he gave $1000 in 1922, after Mr. Russell had visited him and had said that things looked "pretty bad" for his employer.

Mr. Russell, who quit Mr. King's employ in 1928 after a quarrel, had testified at a previous hearing that Mr. Metz had made two contributions of $1000 each, but the Utah Senator denied he had accepted either. Mr. King said the check given him in 1928 was not used and that he knew nothing about the 1922 donation.

Relating details of the 1922 contribution, Mr. Metz, a former Democratic member of the House from New York, said Mr. Russell came to his office in New York to see Edward R. Pickrell, one of Mr. Metz's employees, about another matter and in conversation the question of Mr. King's campaign was discussed.

Mr. Metz said he asked how Mr. King's campaign was progressing, and Mr. Russell replied that things "looked pretty bad." The witness added, that he told Mr. Russell he would like to help in the campaign if he could, and Mr. Russell replied there was "no reason why you can't."

"I told Pickrell to fix it up," he added, and explained that Mr. Russell asked for cash instead of a check.

Mr. Metz said in 1928 he was returning from a trip to Alaska and stopped over in Ogden, Utah, to see Mr. King. He quoted the Senator as saying his campaign and that of former Governor Smith appeared uncertain.

"I don't think I can be elected. We have a hard fight out here," the Senator was quoted as saying.

Mr. Metz said Mr. King told him later that the check had been destroyed. He added it had never been returned to his bank. During the testimony Mr. Metz mentioned that he had once contributed to the campaign fund of former President Harding.

Before going into the campaign contributions, Mr. Metz denied that his opposition to American valuation in the pending tariff bill was prompted by German dye interests. He said the German interests did not care which valuation was adopted.

The committee recessed after Mr. Metz's explanation of his campaign contributions without indicating whether they intended to inquire further into the matter.

Garvan Says Germans Mean to Control Chemical Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, forwarded to the Attorney-General of New York Jan. 28 a request that the State Securities Bureau investigate the sale of $30,000,000 in bonds during 1929 to finance the $60,000,000 American I. G. Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Garvan said the organization was formed to develop the dye and chemical industry in the United States by use of patents held by a German combine. He charged that the German trust, owning a majority of the common stock in the American I. G. corporation, was using money raised by sale of these bonds to gain complete control of the American chemical and dye industries.

He further charged that there was deception in the statement of the purpose for which the bonds were sold. He said a number of American business leaders were listed as members of the corporation, and had been induced to lend their names to the directorate either by presentation of honorary degrees from German universities or by other considerations having nothing to do with the interests of the corporation.

Great Lakes Treaty Cited as Navy Model

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The Rush-Bagot agreement under which the United States and Great Britain abolished armed flotillas on the Great Lakes was referred to Jan. 29 by Sir Esmé Howard, the retiring British Ambassador to Washington, as what he hoped might prove the forerunner of the "general agreement on naval limitation and reduction now being discussed in London."

It was the farewell speech of the diplomat "to my kind friends" in Canada. He shortly will return to England and retire from the diplomatic service.

"What fills me with hope regarding the London conference," he said, "is that all nations have gone into it with a fuller knowledge than ever before of the difficulties of the problem."

He concluded with a plea for the closest economic relationship between the British West Indies and Canada.

Mexico Road Work Gets New Impetus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO—The most important Mexican road-building project after the international highway between the capital and the American border is that from Mexico City to Guadalajara.

The route approved by the National Highway Commission is the following: Mexico City, Toluca, Zitacuaro, Morelia, Quiroga on Lake Patzcuaro, Zacapu, Jacona, Jiquilpan, Tizapan on Lake Chapala, Jocotepec, and Guadalajara.

Five road-building brigades are working on a provisional road between Morelia, capital of Michoacan and Jacona. The cost of this work is being defrayed by the State Government and private individuals. The State of Jalisco is beginning by improving an old road between Guadalajara and Chapala.

The laying out of the entire road and its construction will be under the direction of the Federal Highway Commission, which will intensify the work in 1930 with funds appropriated for that purpose in the yearly budget.

Because the Mexico City-Guadalajara road will pass through a beautiful lake region, it is expected that it will be popular with tourists. Michoacan has its Lake Patzcuaro which winds among mountains that rise out of its water and is called by its native sons "The Switzerland of Mexico."

The people of Jalisco, however, have their Lake Chapala, which is bigger, and they claim, more beautiful. Chapala forms the border between the two states, though most of it is in Jalisco. Lake Patzcuaro, in the heart of the Tarascan Indian region, is "puro michoacano."

A fine motor road between Mexico City and Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, which has already been in use for several years, will form the first sector of the Guadalajara road. Toluca has a population of about 26,000 and is at an altitude of more than 8500 feet above sea level.

Mexicans to Explore Lower Balsas Basin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A research expedition is now being prepared which will start early in February for the least-known part of the Sierra Madre region in the Mexican states of Michoacan and Guerrero to make the first general survey ever attempted of that ground.

The expedition is headed by Miguel Mendizabal, ethnologist and director of the Mexican National Museum. Other members are Dr. Beitz, geologist of the irrigation bureau who will study the mineralogy of the region; Julio Garcia, engineer of the national road commission, and Enrique Juan Palacios, archæologist. An agronomist, an economist, and a forestry engineer not yet picked will accompany the group.

The party will visit Coacomán and Arteaga in the State of Michoacan, then the mining districts of that region which are still unexploited but noted for their "high-grade" tales of native gold and silver, and will come out on the Pacific coast of Guerrero, thus crossing the least known of the Sierra Madres. This is the first time that a survey will have been made of the lower basin of the Balsas River.

The party does not expect to make great discoveries, but to make a general survey of value later for planning special studies where the need is most indicated.

Electricity Increase Expected for 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Further development of electrical energy in North Carolina during the year 1930 will call for the expenditure of millions of dollars, according to a survey issued by the State Department of Conservation and Development, through its division of water resources and engineering.

Coming into 1930 with an installed generating capacity of 1,655,900 horsepower of water and steam, projects now under way or to be started during the current year will, when completed, bring the total capacity well above the 2,000,000 mark.

A review of work accomplished during 1929 shows that, during the year, 283,000 horsepower of energy were put into service. Projects completed during the year include the Pigeon River hydroelectric plant of the Carolina Power & Light Company, which develops a total of 133,000 horsepower, and the 150,000 horsepower River Bend steam plant of the Duke Power Company.

Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle, Says Barnes of Prosperity Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—A suggestion that the "doing by many industrial concerns of what might appear to be small things would reach a very large amount in the aggregate," was made by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, in an announcement Jan. 29 to conference members advising them of the work done since the conference of business leaders at the White House in December.

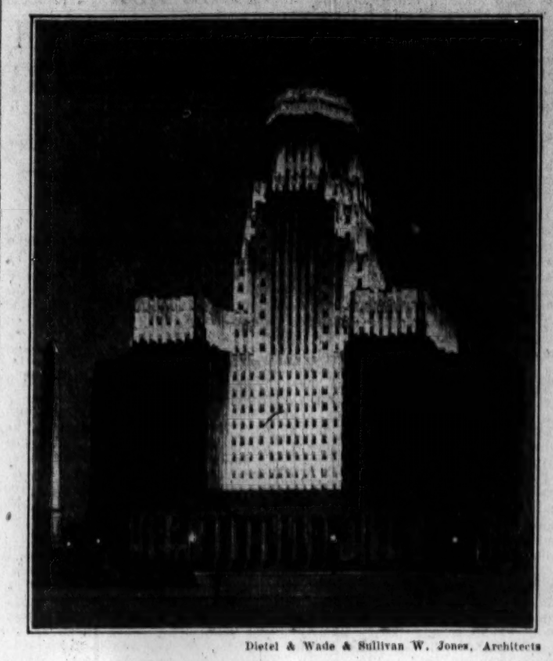
The conference revealed, he reiterated, the "essential soundness of basic conditions and the conviction of the conferees that if all proceeded normally with execution of their business plans there need be no panic—no long or serious depression."

"Major industries set the example," the announcement continued. "Railroads, shipbuilders, the electrical utilities and the great agencies of communication, telephone and telegraph, announced that their construction programs for 1930, on even larger scales than for the last year, would be carried out and expedited to the maximum.

"Other great branches of industry announced adherence to or expansion of their plans. The Federal Government contributed by arranging to speed up essential construction and enlisted similar effort on the part of states and municipalities. Much of this work has already begun.

"It is evident, however, that for larger works considerable time is required for preparation of plans, for tenders and for financing. This was recognized at the conference, and outstanding in its deliberations was a suggestion that advantage be taken of the next two or three months to carry on repairs, maintenance, clean-up, replacements and betterments."

Buffalo Builds for Future



Dietel & Wade & Sullivan W. Jones, Architects

The Dominating Feature of Buffalo's New Civic Center Is Its Color Scheme and Lighting Effects. It Will Cost $7,000,000.

Buffalo Begins Work On Its New City Hall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Work on the new city hall here has commenced. It is one of the major pieces of construction in the city that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt mentioned in his report on building programs to President Hoover that would help stabilize employment.

Dietel, Wade & Sullivan W. Jones are the architects. The building is being erected, facing McKinley's monument, as an intrinsic part of the new center. It will have 28 usable stories, but will be actually 30 stories high, surmounted by an octagonal tower. It will be provided with wiring so that it can be illuminated at night.

Color will be an intrinsic part of the building. The base will be a dark green granite and the main portion of Ohio sandstone of a grayish buff color. The wings and columns will be of pink dolomite stone. Polychrome terra cotta will add color to the upper portions, which will be set off with a green copper roof. The estimated cost is $7,000,000.

STATE REPEAL HEARING BRINGS OUT REAL ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

deem it necessary to get rid of national prohibition," Mr. Johnson said.

Mr. Lincoln answered that he was trying to show that national prohibition should be repealed and that he believed the people of the State desired such repeal.

"Would it not be more direct," Mr. Johnson said, "to attack the Eighteenth Amendment through the legal provisions for repeal of a national law, instead of refusing to co-operate in enforcement? As a lawyer, do you feel that you are using the proper means to achieve your end?"

At this point Bernard Ginsburg, Representative from Roxbury, asked Mr. Lincoln: "Whatever action we take, it will not bring about the result you wish, will it? Assume that the Baby Volstead Act is repealed, do you think the people will be able to secure liquor, or that the national law will be affected?"

Most Effective Method

"No," Mr. Lincoln replied, "but there is no more effective method of securing repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Have you a plan for regulating the liquor traffic, in the event of repeal?" Leslie W. Sims, Representative from Maynard, asked Mr. Lincoln.

"We will wait until it is repealed," Mr. Lincoln answered. "All sorts of plans are under consideration."

Other speakers presented the reasons for repeal, and the hearing was then turned over to the opponents of repeal. Professor Carver was the only speaker heard in the morning session, as only a half hour had been reserved for opposition speakers.

August L. Pollard of Springfield, representing the Massachusetts State Grange of 50,000 members, offers resolutions which were adopted unanimously by nearly 2000 delegates at the state convention of the grange held in Worcester on Dec. 11 last, opposing the proposal to repeal the state enforcement law of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Representative Perry of Belmont also read a paper in opposition to the repeal of the state enforcement act, showing that it would very largely remove from the state court any power to act upon liquor law violations, thereby making null and void any effects of co-operation by the state and local police forces of Massachusetts.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BENEFIT LAW TESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Estimated pecuniary benefits to employees in North Carolina industries as the result of the operation for the first six months of the workmen's compensation law, total $861,000, according to the North Carolina Industrial Commission.

In the 13,589 closed cases handled, expenses amounted to $135,000 and compensation was $77,000, a total of $212,000. In the 6627 cases still pending, the costs are estimated at $66,000, and the compensation is estimated at $248,000, a total estimate of $314,000.

HONOR TO CHILD 'EXPERIMENTER' DRAWS PROTEST

Hoover Is Asked to Recall Physician Who Practiced Human Vivisection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Recall of the appointment of a physician to the White House conference on child health and protection on the ground that he had practiced human vivisection was formally asked here at a largely attended meeting.

The physician named is Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill of Philadelphia. The protest is one of a number which is multiplying. Further meetings of the same character are planned.

The resolutions were prompted by the feeling, it was brought out, that recognition had been given to Dr. Hamill and that consequently his experiments on children had unwittingly received a tacit indorsement through his appointment on the White House conference.

The post is not in itself important, it was granted, but the honor it was held to imply formed the basis of objection. John C. Codman of Boston, who came here to address the meeting, reported that Dr. Hamill had been one of the principal figures in discussion of the American Medical Association's attitude toward human vivisection.

Official Pamphlet Quoted

Mr. Codman, who is vice-president of the New England antivivisection Society, declared that the American Medical Association had defended the experiments of Dr. Hamill, which were performed in 1908, in an official pamphlet, No. 26 in its series, and declared that the question of human vivisection, which has lately been slumbering, had been reawakened by the White House appointment of the Philadelphia physician.

The resolution protesting against his place on the White House conference declared Dr. Hamill's record of experimentation upon living children unfitted him for it.

"We can readily understand that President Hoover was unaware of this record when Dr. Hamill was selected," continued the resolution. "We now ask the attention of the President and of the Nation to this record, which will be found in the 'Archives of Internal Medicine,' Dec. 15, 1908. It shows by its own documentation that he and two other physicians took 160 foundling, orphan and destitute children, inmates, most of them, of St. Vincent's home in Philadelphia, and used them as material for experiment in testing tuberculin.

"We therefore request President Hoover to withdraw the nomination of Dr. Hamill and substitute the nomination of a man that has not shown himself to be capable of callous indifference to the suffering of the very class of children the White House conference was selected to safeguard and protect."

Several Societies Co-operating

Members of the Anti-Cruelty Society, Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, Evanston Humane Society, American Medical Liberty League, United States Health League, National Anti-Vivisection Society, Chicago Humane Education Society, Taxpayers and Voters League of Illinois and the Illinois Humane Society participated in the action taken, according to the resolution.

A second declaration was also read to the effect that the documentary evidence submitted by Mr. Codman had convinced the gathering that the American Medical Association had "officially approved experiments upon living human beings without their intelligent consent, not for purposes of diagnosis or cure, but to prove or disprove some theory." It was also declared that the American Medical Association had shown no disposition to "repudiate its indorsement of these experiments, or to discipline those of its members who had made them."

Mr. Codman said that most doctors were members of the American Medical Association as a matter of routine and were hard-working people like those at the meeting. Yet, he said, if the body of practicing physicians would not do anything about the Hamill appointment, he held it up to the public to act. He suggested that individuals out of sympathy with Dr. Hamill's appointment write to President Hoover.

Co-operation, Policy of Filipino Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—When a better understanding is created between the people of the Philippine Islands and of the United States and the latter are satisfied that the Filipinos are ready educationally, morally and progressively, to be independent, then the Filipino Federation of America, Inc., will plead for independence of the Philippines. This was the statement of Hilario Camino Moncado, president and founder of the federation, at its third national convention here.

This plea, Mr. Moncado said, will be presented in a peaceful manner, conforming with the Constitution and laws of the United States Government, "thereby cementing an unbreakable bond of friendship and co-operation between the 120,000,000 people of the United States and 12,000,000 people of the Philippine Islands, who are not to be blamed for earnestly desiring to become a world power nation."

The Filipinos feel that what the United States has done for them is far greater than that which any other government would have achieved, the president stated. One of the indications of the work of the United States, he said, is the increased self-reliance, education and efficiency of the native Filipinos. He drew attention to the existence of 70,000 Filipinos in Hawaii and 65,000 or more Filipinos in the United States, including 5000 in Los Angeles, which he declared was evidence of this situation.

Branches of the federation, which was organized Dec. 27, 1925, are maintained throughout the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

Mexican Governor Installed in Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICALI, Baja California—Gen. Jose Maria Tania, for many years prominent in federal governmental circles in the Republic of Mexico, has been formally installed in the office of Governor of the northern district of Baja California. Without ceremony the new executive took over the reins of government, succeeding Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, who recently tendered his resignation to the President of Mexico.

Governor Tania, youthful, capable, experienced in the affairs of the rich northern district, declares that he will enforce with zeal the policies of the incoming federal administration; particularly will he institute a rigid enforcement of smuggling rulings.

Liquor and narcotic smuggling is to be stopped, the new Governor says, adding that he is personally an advocate of the temperance policies of the Federal Government and will utilize his full policing resources to stamp out illicit traffic across the international boundary line.

Agricultural colonization in the fertile delta lands of the district will continue. Completion of the Rodriguez dam in the mountains near Tijuana, by means of which that city will be given domestic water and the farming areas adjoining it will be irrigated, is named among the first of the major projects of the new administration.

Lumbering Heads Florida Industries

PANAMA CITY, Fla. — Florida's lumber interests represent an annual value of approximately $42,000,000, according to W. L. Wilson, chairman of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce industrial committee.

The industry ranks first in the state's activity in the industrial field and Florida ranks thirteenth among the states in lumber production.

An output by over 200 saw mills may be estimated at 1,000,000,000 board feet annually, furnishing employment to some 18,000 persons and an aggregate pay roll of nearly $17,000,000.

Figures compiled through the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says Mr. Wilson, credit Florida with 659 plants engaged in the production and manufacture of commodities derived from forest products, including turpentine and rosin.

NEW YORK ASKS FOR FULL PLAY IN RATES CASES

Wants Federal Hands Off Till State Courts Have Exhausted Resources

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A joint resolution memorializing Congress to prevent federal courts from taking jurisdiction in public utility rate cases until all avenues for relief through state commissions and courts have been closed has just been unanimously adopted by both houses of the Legislature.

Agreement followed an amendment to the bill, which, as originally introduced by Democratic leaders, called for indorsement of a measure to the same general effect by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, now pending before Congress.

The Wagner clause was opposed by the Republican majority on the ground that the details of the Wagner bill were little known here and that indorsement of it would be a more or less blind action, and was withdrawn by the Democratic framers of the resolution.

The joint action is considered an unusual step by the Republicans in sustaining regulation, and came about coincident with the opening of hearings here by the Public Service Commission on the new state-wide rates adopted by the New York Telephone Company under authority of the Federal District Court.

At the hearing 20 municipalities announced protests to the promulgation of the new rates before the Public Service Commission had passed on them. Frederick C. Rupp, for Buffalo, got admission from Edward L. Blackman, telephone company attorney, that the federal court did not authorize rate changes, such as are made by the company in withdrawal of the four-party line rate and substitution therefor of two-party or individual line rates. Mr. Rupp contended this change was unfair to thousands of telephone users.

The telephone company refused to submit the new rate schedules to the Public Service Commission, but conceded the commission had authority to adopt new rates, provided the latter are in accord with the federal decision. "Until the commission fixes rates," Mr. Blackman said, "the telephone company under the court decision can fix its own rates and charges."

Judge Thomas Fennell, former special deputy attorney-general, contended that, as the Federal Court has refused to pass on the actual rates, and the rates have not been submitted to the Public Service Commission, the state law has been subverted and the rate schedules are illegal. Adjournment was taken to Jan. 30.

American Art Exhibit to Be Held in Sweden

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—George W. Eggers, director of the Worcester Art Museum, has been chosen to direct an exhibition of American art at the Royal Academy of Art in Sweden in March, to be held under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Sweden and under auspices of the American Scandinavian Foundation and the American Federation of Arts. The exhibition will be the first of comprehensive American art ever to be held in Sweden, it was said.

The collection, which will represent American art from Colonial days to the present, is being assembled in New York. Paintings will include retrospective and modernistic angles, and there will be representation from the most radical of schools, it is planned. There will be about 150 canvases which will be shipped from New York Feb. 1.

The American Institute of Architects is assembling architectural photographs which are to form part of the exhibition.

$188.902 WILLED TO YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale University receives $188,902 under the will of Henry H. Strong, a transfer tax appraisal Jan. 28 disclosed. The will also provides a gift of $25,000 to the Phelps Association of the university, $10,000 of which is to establish the "Henry H. Strong prize in American literature."

Bequests of $5000 each were made to the Noble Hospital, Westfield, Mass.; the Westfield Public Library, and Public Library of Southampton, Mass. The Village Improvement Association of Southampton receives $500.

Philadelphia Plans Six Tall Buildings

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The sky line of the "City of Brotherly Love" is to take on a different aspect within the next 18 months, according to Morris Brooks, chief of the bureau of building inspection, speaking before a group of building men in the City Hall. Mr. Brooks announced that plans for six buildings, ranging in height from 26 to 43 stories, and costing approximately $30,000,000, have been prepared and three permits already have been granted.

Because of abundant room, the race to achieve towering heights in building construction has never interested Philadelphians. For many years Philadelphia's tallest commercial structure was the Betz Building of 13 stories. This has just been torn down to make room for one of the new tall buildings. In 1902 the Land Title Building reared itself to the unprecedented height of 23 stories. Until 1924 this remained the tallest until the Packard Building topped it by three stories. Even then conservative Philadelphians thought the limit in building was reached and advised against a city of "towering" structures.

Four years later tenants were moving into the last word in office skyscrapers, the Philadelphia Fidelity Building at Broad and Sansom Streets, the 29 stories of which are topped only by the 30-story Drake Apartment Building at Fifteenth and Spruce Streets and the Lewis Tower, 33 stories, at Fifteenth and Locust Streets. These two buildings are about completed.

Jefferson D[illegible] Letter D[illegible]red

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, D[illegible] Post-bellum Jefferson Davis [illegible] complete with autograph, has been found among some old pap[illegible] in Delaware Historical Soci[illegible] and is now considered to be one [illegible] the most precious of the society [illegible] possessions.

Yellowed beyond i[illegible] e because no care has been ta[illegible] preserve it, the letter was [illegible] wn to historians who have examined it and bears no clue as to how it came into the possession of the society.

Neither is there anything known about the person to whom it was written, "Mr. P. Jordan," except what the letter itself reveals, that Mr. Jordan, having worked with Jefferson Davis in the United States War Office, asked for his help in obtaining work. The letter was dated Jan. 6, 1885.

BURNEY AIRSHIP ENDS 53 HOURS' FLIGHT

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Burney airship R-100 has successfully completed a 48-hour endurance test, returning to the mooring mast after some 53 hours' flight. During the first 12 hours it cruised over the southwestern counties and overseas to the Channel Islands.

On Jan. 28 the cruise continued over the south of England, the vessel being in constant radio communication with its port at Cardington. It passed over the city of London, but few people saw it though the engines were easily heard. No official figures are yet available, but the mileage is estimated at some 3000.

G.O.P. NOMINATES DRIEST OF WETS AT SPRINGFIELD

Winner in Congressional Primary Personally Dry but Favors Repeal

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—In a primary congressional election in which all five candidates had pledged themselves to vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Frederick D. Griggs won the Republican nomination and William J. Granfield the Democratic.

The two nominees at a special election on Feb. 11 will contest for the vacancy in the Second Congressional District.

Two independent "bone dry" candidates, William H. Felker, former Mayor of Northampton, and Whitefield Reid of West Springfield, will also be voted on at the February election.

Despite the pledge of all candidates to vote for repeal, prohibition was the chief issue of the campaign. Mr. Griggs, a former State Representative, was vigorously opposed by the anti-prohibition forces who supported Frank C. Hinckley of West Springfield. During the campaign he announced that while personally he was "dry" he would vote for moderation, believing the sentiment of the district to be "wet."

The vote was Griggs, 12,513; Hinckley, 2713.

In the Democratic ranks all the candidates were regarded as equally "wet" and there was little rivalry. The vote was: Granfield, 3819; John Hall, 403; James H. Mulcare, 1606. The district normally is Republican.

Trip to Florida Rewards Service

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Forty-two years as stenographer, typist and clerk in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the record of Miss Eva Raney, who has just been placed on the company's pension rolls and who is celebrating the occasion by a pleasure trip to Florida as the gift of her office associates.

Miss Raney's term of office is one of the longest held by any woman in the employ of the company and is terminated only by the operation of the pension regulations which apply to everyone on the company pay rolls.

Miss Raney said that as new office equipment and service were brought in she studied them, which led to her becoming one of the company's most efficient stenographers. Although she has held practically one position since starting with the company she has kept pace, matching her own growth with it.

URUGUAYANS HELD BLAMELESS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A foreign office statement Jan. 28 said the Mexican Government was perfectly aware that the Uruguayan people were not responsible for the stoning of the Mexican legation at Montevideo Jan. 27, and it stated that Mexican-Uruguayan relations were good.

The Valentine Sublime

Amandola — the perfect Valentine candy—will be sent to any of your friends at your request. It is new, different, delicious. Just enclose 90 cents for each box, along with names and addresses of those to whom you wish Amandola sent.

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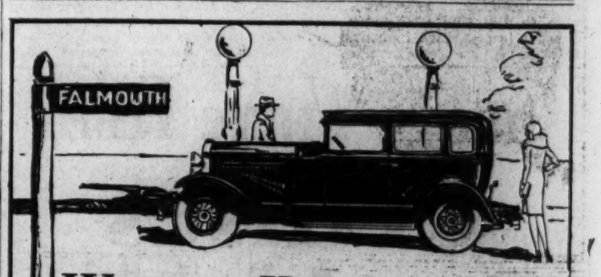

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CROATS OPPOSE UNITED SOKOLS OF JUGOSLAVIA

Slovenian Organizations Also Are in Open Revolt Against New Body

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—One of the most important recent measures of the Jugoslav dictatorial government was the abolition of the regional Sokol Unions and the creation of the United Sokols of Jugoslavia, with headquarters in Belgrade. Sokol means hawk or falcon, and the Sokol organizations are athletic societies for young men and women. Such associations are peculiarly Slavic and exist in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia as well as here in Jugoslavia. The members take physical training, go on excursions, receive moral, hygienic and social instruction and strive to keep fit in every way. Once a year the Sokols in each country have a national meet and the Sokols of the various countries usually have an annual international congress also. In many ways these organizations resemble the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls, except that their costumes are more picturesque and they lay more stress on formal physical exercise. In Slovenia the societies are called Eagles, or Orels, rather than Sokols.

It must be added that these societies in each land serve as schools for patriotism. Such youths' societies have played an important rôle in the awakening of many minority races.

And it was for that reason that the Sokol unions in Jugoslavia decieded to do away with the regional Sokol unions in Jugoslavia and to unite all the members of all the associations in one central organization under the strict control of the Ministries of War and of Education, with an appointive and not elective governing body.

However, both the Slovenian and the Croatian organizations refused to join the new Jugoslav Union. Instead of that they decided to disband altogether and to dispose of their property. The Slovenes took this step not primarily because they are opposed to the dictatorship, but because their Orel societies were Roman Catholic and they are anxious to keep their youth under the control of the church. The Croats, however, rebelled because they are bitterly opposed to the régime and wished to preserve the Croat youth from Serbian influence.

Probably King Alexander's main purpose in this case was to get rid of the Croatian Sokols and in this he has succeeded. For the sake of attaining national unity he is determined to close every channel whereby nationality groups may express their feelings and inclinations. He hmas set up a rigid standard from which no one is allowed to deviate.

This defiance of the wishes of Belgrade on the part of the Slovene Orels and of the Croatian Sokols constitutes the boldest and most open act of revolt that has taken place since the inauguration of the present régime. It may be considerfed a demonstration against the dictatorship.

The great problem which the dictatorship came to solve still exists: the Croats are no more reconciled to the hegemony of Belgrade than when the constitution was suspended a year ago. Coercion does not seem to be putting an end to the Serbo-Croatian conflict.

Royal Co-operative Changes Suggested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Woolwich, has been investigating the problem of rendering effective the control of its business by its members. This is a problem which is giving occasion for thought to many co-opertive institutions in Britain owing to the huge increase in membership and in the number of their stores.

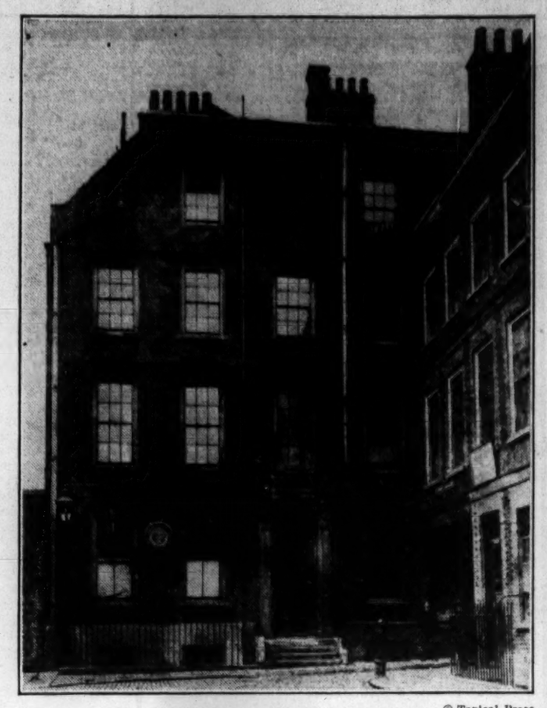
The management committees are nominally elected at mass meetings of the shareholders, but it is found in practice that where societies cover a large area, and contain many thousand members, only an infinitesimal percentage attend.

The Royal Arsenal Society has grown from 26,000 shareholders in 1903 to over 250,000, and it has a turnover of nearly 7,000,000 pounds per year. It has in consequence, felt the difficulties of mass democracy.

The society is proposing, therefore, that its area shall be divided into 12 districts, that two meetings a year shall be held in each, and that a council consisting of 96 members shall be elected by all districts, its function will be to decide important questions of policy.

The executive and detailed control of the business will be carried out by a board consisting of five full-time representatives appointed by the council. By this means close attention to the business working of the various branches will be secured.

Dr. Johnson's House in Gough Square Becomes British National Landmark



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DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, GOUGH SQUARE
Almost as the Lexicographer Knew It, Which Cecil Harmsworth Is Presenting to the British Nation.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The house in Gough Square, London, where Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer lived for 10 years, and where his famous "Dictionary" was compiled, is to become a national possession, like Shakespeare's birthplace, and Stonehenge.

For many years it has been in the possession of Cecil Bisshopp Harmsworth, sometime president of the Johnson Society, brother of the late Lord Northcliffe and of Lord Rothermere.

During this time Mr. Harmsworth has tended it carefully and now he has presented it to the Nation in the form of a trust. The deed sets forth that the name, "Dr. Johnson's House," shall never be changed, and that the architectural features of the building shall be preserved intact.

The house is vested in a body of trustees and governors, the trustees being Augustine Birrell, R. W. Chapman, Stephen McKenna, Sir Laurence Weaver, the architect, Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, of the London Library, Mr. Harmsworth himself, and Esmond Harmsworth, his nephew.

Associated with these seven are a number of governors, including Sir James Barrie, Max Beerbohm, Lord Charnwood, Lord Hewart, T. Fisher Unwin, Sir William Orpen, A. E. Newton, the American book collector, and R. B. Adam of Buffalo, N. Y.

Of the 16 different houses in London in which Johnson lived, only three remain. That in Gray's Inn, and that in Staple Inn, (where he wrote "Rasselas" in the evenings of one week, and so raised £100) cannot be identified.

But there can be no mistaking the house in Gough Square, off Fleet Street—four stories high, four windows wide, built of sturdy red brick, and still possessing the great front door which the doctor was wont to bar against duns, while near at hand is the little garden—"a plot of delved ground somewhat larger than a bedquilt," as Carlyle described it, "where he walked for exercise."

Johnson first came to Gough Square in 1748, his purpose being to be near William Strahan, the printer of his dictionary. Five publishers had joined in agreeing to pay him the sum of £1575 for the great work. It was more than one man could accomplish unaided, and he therefore engaged six copyists. Long after the dictionary was finished, and some of these men had fallen into poverty, Dr. Johnson assisted them with his purse and pen.

For their convenience while compiling the dictionary, he fitted an upper room of the house in Gough Square where each man had his allotted desk.

To the house in Gough Square, came his hosts of friends, among them Dr. Burney, father of Fanny, Mr. Cave, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Garrick. From there he would depart to spend the evening hours at one of the many numerous literary clubs which he founded. Financial embarrassment came upon him in the latter days of the dictionary making, when he fastened his front door with the huge chain that can still be seen there; and once he was put under arrest for £5 15s. which Samuel Richardson had to lend to set him free.

Johnson left Gough Square for Staple Inn in 1759, having accomplished his great task. Later on it became a hotel. The building has since been restored as nearly as possible to the condition in which Dr. Johnson knew it. The staircase is intact, the panelled walls are there, and on high is the Dictionary attic, where in later years the lovers of Johnson have been wont to gather round the festive board and pay tribute to his memory in speech and song and story.

Welsh Encouraging Better Bible Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales—The report of the joint committee of representatives of the Free Churches of Wales appointed to go into the question of Bible teaching in the elementary and secondary schools of the Principality reveals the fact that the Bible occupies a prominent place in the schools.

The Welsh have always been regarded as a nation of Bible-readers, but during recent years it has been deplored that there had been a falling off in their numbers—preachers bewailing the decrease from the pulpits.

Now, however, it seems evident that educational leaders of Wales, by providing adequate Bible instruction in the schools, are laying a sound foundation for the future moral uplift of the nation.

The committe has submitted the following for the consideration of all the education committees in Wales "that any comment on the Bible made by teachers should be unsectarian, all dogmatic matters to be studiously avoided. We are convinced that every school should begin its work with a religious service consisting of hymn, scripture and prayer.

"We rejoice also that selections from the Welsh and English Children's Bible are now published. We consider that a syllabus is necessary, and therefore appeal to every education committee to formulate or procure the best possible scheme of Scripture lessons for the guidance of teachers, where this is not already done. Indeed, the new slogan of the Welsh Free Churches would now appear to be 'Better Bible Instructions in the Schools,' and evidence abounds that every effort is being made to secure this equipment."

Definite Aim Urged for Students in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—"There can be no doubt that at present we are intrusting youth with rich assets which it does not know how to utilize either in its own behalf or on behalf of society. In order to avoid this tragedy of misdirected educational effort, it is highly essential that our teachers should study the needs of the student and his propensities and find out the work for which he is best suited and in which he is likely to prove more successful. In short, our young men should start with a definite aim before them." These remarks were made by Sir Sultan Ahmed, vice-chancellor of the Punjab University, in an address at Lahore recently.

"Economically," the vice chancellor continued, "we live in the period of transition from the rural-agricultural to the civic-industrial stage, with vast and rich mineral and agricultural resources, imperfectly developed and utilized, with plenty of cheap labor untrained and unskilled, with small holding in lands, or with small individual capital—all pointing to economic co-operation as the sovereign solvent of a difficult situation.

"Here, then, is the opportunity for our landed and financial magnates to come forward and dole out something of their huge capital which is lying idle, for the growth and development of industries and agriculture of the country, and thereby widen the avenues of employment and service for our young men."

New Methods Urged by English Teacher

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"We must have public examinations—they act as a spur to effort, but do not let us allow them to dominate education," said Miss H. E. Wix, head mistress of Overstone School, Northamptonshire, speaking at a public meeting in connection with the conference of educational associations.

Deprecating the present vogue for grading children into divisions according to age, she said: "There is no period at which a child suddenly changes and education should therefore be a uniformly progressive process of imparting knowledge." The impartation of knowledge, she defined as "the development of the power of attention on the one hand, and the provision of the right mental food on the other." The child should be given only those things which, by training him in self-reliant thinking, would really educate him.

She emphasized, also, the need for leisure. Lessons learned in the exercize of choice of occupation during leisure moments, were valuable. The child-mind needed those things that would lead it to self-development and a love of the beautiful which, after schooldays, would be retained and developed.

COLLIERY ELECTS MINER A DIRECTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—T. Winsield, probably the first working collier to be appointed a director of the company controlling the pit where he is daily engaged, has just attended his first board meeting.

The colliery concerned is Topcliffe at Morley, Leeds, and which was recently reopened on a co-partnership basis after a year's idleness.

The management states that since the reopening, output has steadily increased. Orders are becoming plentiful, and there is hope to soon regain the normal output. That would mean employing 500 men.

Wages for a first-class man average between £3.10 and £4 a week, on which basis a collier is expected to pay back eight shillings a week, under the co-partnership plan, toward the purchase of shares.

WINS PHILATELIC CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Edmund Lord of Levershulme, Manchester, has won the stamp collectors' challenge cup of the Junior Philatelic Society, competed for annually by boys and girls under the age of 19. His collection is a specialized one of stamps issued by the German Republic, from its institution in 1919 to the end of the inflation period in 1923.

IRISH SYNOD'S CODE RAISES CHURCH ISSUE

Protestant Clergyman Warns of Free State Becoming Vaticanic Colony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—A recent public address by the Rev. Dudley Fletcher, before the Carlow Y. M. C. A. on "The Plenary Synod of Maynooth" is causing widespread discussion in the Irish Free State, especially as to the effect the Synod's new code of ecclesiastical laws, which goes into effect about Feb. 15, will have upon Protestants, the civil authority and the publishers of books forbidden by the Vatican.

According to Dr. Fletcher, at least 90 per cent of the people of the Free State will be amenable to the decisions of the Maynooth synod which assembled from Aug. 2 to 15, 1927, and which have only now been approved by a committee of Italian cardinals known as the Sacred Congregation of the Council.

The speaker said it surprised him to note how little public interest seemed to be taken in the matter which, as a patriotic Irishman, he had investigated with considerable difficulty. The Irish Times quoted the lecturer's remarks in part as follows:

"All that the public was told in 1927," he said, "was that the Synod consisted of Irish bishops only, that every bishop was bound by an oath of secrecy, and that no report was issued to the public. Not until Nov. 17, 1929, was the veil lifted by a letter signed by all the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, which was ordered to be read in all cathedral churches on that date, and which was published in various newspapers on the following day.

"A previous National Synod was held at Maynooth in 1900. The duty of the Synod in 1927 was so to amend the decrees of 1900 'as to bring them, in accordance, form, and arrangement, into conformity with the new general law of the church'—that is, so completely to Romanize the Roman Church in Ireland as to sweep away the last vestige of Irish national independence.

"This new legislation is to come into force in the Irish Free State in three months from Nov. 17 last. It will be the duty of all the Roman Catholic bishops and priests to enforce it. If on any point it clashes with the civil law, the whole pressure of the Roman Church must, and will, be exerted to make the Canon Law supreme.

"For instance, every effort will be made to make the new Canon Law on marriage override the present civil law, and to suppress in the Irish Free State those many thousands of standard works which are on the Roman Index of Forbidden Books. A papal Nuncio has just been appointed to the Irish Free State. His duty will be to see that the civil government is duly subservient to the authority of Vatican City.

"Looking to the future I can see only two alternatives—either the Irish Free State will gradually be reduced to the condition of a Crown Colony of His Vaticanic Majesty, King Pius XI, or we shall have in Ireland the same conflict between church and state which marks the history of every modern free and independent country."

Danes Erect Tablet to Queen Alexandra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den.—It was most befitting that Queen Alexandra of England should have an epitaph or memorial tablet in the beautiful English church of St. Alban's in Copenhagen, of which in the inscription she is called the founder. Her consort laid the foundation stone and the Prince and Princess of Wales, as they then were, defrayed a large portion of the cost of building the church. The memorial has been erected at the instance of the British community in Copenhagen.

The memorial consists of a marble slab with a portrait in profile of the beautiful Queen, the diadem being gilded, set in a very handsome carved and gilded frame, features of its ornamentation having reference to what Tennyson had called the Queen: "The Sea-king's Daughter From Over the Sea."

The unveiling took place in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, and all the members of the Royal Family, the King of England being represented by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishop of Fulham delivering the address, in which he paid homage to the many virtues of the Queen.

Special arrangements had been made for wirelessing the service to England, where King George heard it very distinctly. In former days he used to worship in the church with his parents on their visits to Queen Alexandra's parents, King Christian IX and Queen Louisa of Denmark.

PREACHER FINDS NEW ZEALAND CLEAR OF SNOBS

No 'Barbed-Wire Inclosures' for Social Classes, Declares Scot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Absence of snobbery and of "those barbed wire incloseure which separate the different classes in the older civilization" was among the noticeable features of New Zealand life, according to the Rev. James Burns of Scotland, who has been officiating here for nine months. "People here," he said, "can live under a sense of personal freedom, which adds to the happiness of the individual.

"Life here," he went on, "appears to be simpler and more natural, and to be lived under healthier conditions than in the homeland." He remarked on the large number of older settlers who were keenly alive to all the best interests of the community.

In intellectual and educational interests, Mr. Burns placed Dunedin very high. The interest shown in art was remarkable, he said. The high standard of university education in New Zealand could be judged by the success of students who went to Britain. Mr. Burns, however, thought there was a tendency to think too highly of a specialized form of education as against the more cultural form.

The specialized intellect worked in grooves, he said, and it was the broadly educated one that could best adapt itself to the ever-changing conditions of commerce and life.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Fashions for the South

THE fashions which are launched in midwinter for southern resort wear are viewed with as much interest by those who do not go south as by those who do. Southern resort fashions, after all, are not greatly dissimilar to those which are presented in the following spring and at the beginning of the summer season. By keeping her eyes open now to the innovations in color, line and fabric, the fashion-wise woman is better prepared to select her clothes with discrimination at the crux of those seasons. She will know instantly how to distinguish the styles which have not been approved by women of good taste—those modes which will gain too much popularity and therefore become cheap—from those frocks, coats and accessories which are "right."

The first items of the southern wardrobe are the tennis dresses. The new versions differ from those of last summer. They are no longer the straight, boyishly-cut garment which threatened to become a standardized uniform for women, but are so intriguing, so altogether feminine, that the shopper will want to crush more of them into her south-bound trunk than it will hold.

To begin with, they are fashioned in the princess mode. The only exception is a particularly tailored type for women who prefer their sports garments severe. But even this kind of a tailored frock is vastly different from those of last season. A smart shop shows this type of dress made in heavy shantung. The frock is sleeveless. The skirt is reminiscent of those which used to be stitched and pleated to fit the figure, for this one is boxed in wide pleats. Other tennis frocks show their newness in the use of gayly-sprigged, flowered, or printed material in contrast to the one-color mode of last summer.

For the Beach

Bathing suits are divided into those designed for women who swim and the spectator models for women who do not care to go into the water.

In the first group, the suits show no trimming of any kind and the color is either dark blue or black. No bright hues are considered smart. But the second type is another question. One's fancy may run riot. The gayer the combinations are the better. Combinations of a bright jersey top and flannel shorts striped in vivid colors are favorite models which will probably continue to be popular this summer.

Connected with bathing suits there are many amusing novelties. There is, for example, the voluminous peasant skirt, introduced last year and printed in the gayest of gay colors. This may be buttoned about the waist after a swim. The overall is also for the sun hours and this garment follows the tennis frock's lead in being fashioned in brightly splashed designs instead of one color. The lounging suit, composed of a long coat and trousers, is still popular during bathing hours at the southern resorts.

Something altogether smart for the informal hours of the morning is the tailored suit. This suit corresponds, item for item, with the old-style garment of many years ago. The gored, flared skirt, the three-quarter-length coat, belted at the waist, are just the same. The shirt-waist strikes a modern note in the short sleeves and boyish collar.

In other morning frocks the fact is evident that cotton is as much in the limelight as it was last season. Linen, color-splashed with modernistic designs; batiste and organdy in the daintiest of floral patterns are utilized in making frocks for the morning hours.

Ceremonious Occasions

The evening gowns sponsored for southern wear are all in the princess mode. The only variation is seen in models in peplum effect.

Satin and taffeta do not seem to appeal to women for southern wear as much as flat crêpe in cool shades, and net. Net is especially suitable for the informal dinner dresses, which are intricately seamed and form-fitting.

Evening wraps to accompany these frocks are quite as beautiful as the dresses they conceal. Capes are definitely in the mode but their lengths and details vary. Wraps are, for the most part, fashioned of taffeta, velvet, or velveteen.

Two opposite types of evening wraps, each one of which could be used to advantage by the woman going south, were recently seen. The wrap intended for semi-formal wear was short, reaching just to the hips. Its charm lay in the fact that it was made with a jacket front and cape back.

The other wrap was of ruby taffeta, as elaborate as the first wrap was simple. Two capes of shirred material at the shoulders and hips and a huge upstanding collar backed by a butterfly bow made it a suitable accompaniment for the most feminine of frocks.

Fashion Nuggets

Many coats worn for sports show short sleeves. They escape being sleeveless, as there is some sort of a shoulder covering. For afternoon a tight sleeve stopping just above the elbow is considered chic, now that the longer glove has won such favor.

* * *

There is a tendency toward larger hats for dressy wear. When the front brim shows great width, the back hugs the hairline and is brimless. The smaller hat is still "off the forehead" with a modified back length covering the hair.

* * *

Skirt lengths are not altogether a question of inches, but also have regard for proportions best suited to the figure. Nothing shorter than 3 inches below the knees is considered in good taste, however.

* * *

Lacy weaves are favored in tweeds, as well as in knitted fabrics. This weave is especially attractive for sports and tailored wear. Jersey has also entered the fancy weave circle and shows diversfied patterns and colors.

* * *

Hip length or even shorter—depending on the style of the suit—is the jacket of the three-piece ensemble, whether for street or dressy wear. Waistlines in the shirt continue to be normal, while the jacket shows either a fitted waist or, if the straight line of the O'Rossen type is favored, a ripply peplum.

* * *

Fullness is being given to the skirts without the stiffness of the flare. Materials play an important part in determining where this fullness must start. In sheer evening gowns it falls from the waistline. In heavier cloths groupings of folds either in front, sides or back, start their fullness at the hipline.

* * *

Blouses of novel types are being shown. Drapes and soft shirrings appear with the strictest of tailored suits. Suits, like everything else, must carry the feminine touch.

* * *

Gloves will play a most important part in the spring wardrobe, both for daytime and evening wear. Suèdes in soft pastel shades find favor for evening. Stitching, piping and novelty cuffs and often two-toned effects are worn for the street. No costume is considered complete without gloves.

* * *

The springtime blues are varied in color, ranging from the "angelic" and "heavenly" blue to shades of deepest navy. One of the tones which is receiving much attention is a blue merging to purple. In sports when cleverly combined with scarlet or green, this shade is most attractive.

These Styles by Eminent Couturiers Illustrate the Wide Choice Offered Women This Season and the New Suitability of the Costume to the Occasion.

Glove Novelties

LATEST among the glove novelties of the season is Chanel's version of a dressy, late afternoon glove. This comes in both glacé kid and suède, in several of the off-white shades, the particular novelty consisting of a fringe of crystal drops hanging from the edge, their color matching the stitching of the glove and the buttons at the underwrist carrying out the same color effect. Pearl, blue, green, brown red and black are the favorites, matching the costume ensembles. The crystal drops swing prettily with each movement of the hand and give an attractive bracelet effect. This novelty glove is the second in a series from the same French couturier. A specially designed glove is to be presented every two months until the demand has been met and some other unit of the ensemble is featured.

Another novel glove detail is the use of fancy buttons in color combinations to match the piping or stitching. For instance, pastel-colored gloves have pearl buttons and stitching of a slightly darker shade or else black. Crystal buttons with designs etched in colors are also seen, as well as modernistically patterned buttons in bright and metallic tones for use on dark gloves for street and general daytime wear. As the trend is in the direction of four, six and eight-button lengths, this interest in fancy buttons is expected to increase and become an important feature of next season's gloves. It is already evident in the side-slashed glove held with two buttons and the simulated top opening, piped and ornamented with fancy linked buttons. The button trimming is also apparent on an imported model pull-on of the gauntlet type with a contrasting side godet held at the top with a diagonally placed strap and two filagree metal buttons.

For the woman who likes a flat, plain underwrist effect, there is a model with gauntlet flare at the top only, with piping, stitching and appliqué of contrasting tone. This half gauntlet adjusts itself easily over a coat sleeve, and there is no clumsy length and fullness at the wrist closing. Triple gores, united by pipings to form a single gauntlet flare, are effectively used by another glove designer in order to eliminate underwrist bulk and still achieve the smart gauntlet effect.

The braceleted mousquetaire glove appears in many versions. The long, wrinkled effect is sometimes left free to be adjusted by the wearer, while other models show a definite gathering at the side seams held at intervals with bracelets of the kid fastened with ornamental buttons. Even such elaborate gloves are washable and are especially featured for late afternoon wear in an unusual shade of pink beige. French knots in evenly placed lines are used on the back of some of these dressy gloves, instead of the usual stitching, and lines of small beads also serve the same purpose.

Odd little hand coverings, half mitts and half gloves, are another interesting bit of glove news. Many of the imported evening frocks have accessories of this type, either in lace or heavy mesh tulle. These half cover the hand and extend almost to the elbow, where they finish with a bracelet or a gauntlet of velvet. Such novelties are a definite part of the costume in most cases, being made of the material of the gown and repeating the same trimming. The only exception is the convenient accessory of this kind in black lace, tulle or net, which can suitably be worn with a gown of another color and fabric.

Raincoat de Luxe

THE time when raincoats were so unattractive that women preferred to be sprinkled than to wear one seems very distant. Raincoats have been improved until the garments offered by leading manufacturers are the last word in smartness.

A Paris manufacturer even breaks away from the conventional coat style and fashions his rainy-day outfits in a modish jacket-suit style. For materials he uses suèdene, fancy velveteen and either woolen or velvet rubberized, as well as rubberized crêpe-de-chine. The skirt of the little sports suit is finished with a belt at the top, so that either a tuck-in blouse or a sweater may be worn.

For sportswomen, an additional attraction to the outfit is the matching culottes. When these are provided the skirt of the ensemble is changed slightly; it is split and overlaps widely on the sides. Another accessory which is almost indispensable is the matching beret, which is attractive and practical on the kind of misty day which spells havoc to artificial waves.

D'Orsay's raincoats are also novel, although they do not approach the originality of the jacket suits. These new raincoats are fashioned of rubberized wool fabrics and the coats are made along tailored lines. So excellent is the workmanship that the coats appear suitable for ordinary travel.

Of interest to women who loyally cling to leather coats for sports use in any kind of weather, is the new British leather which is guaranteed not to spot or stain. The manufacturer is so sure of his product that he allows buyers and press representatives to participate in ink-slinging tournaments. In every case, the results of such battles prove that the leather may be wiped clean with tissue paper and emerges none the worse.

Raincoats intended for exceptionally stormy weather are now made more protective by the addition of two flaps of self-material on the inside front of the raincoat. These flaps may be fastened across the knees in bad weather to prevent the coat from blowing open or fastened back by snaps to the sides of the coat should their protection be necessary.

Pamphlet on Winter Play Suits

"Play Suits for Winter" is the title of leaflet No. 54, which has recently been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is illustrated with pictures of different kinds of play suits for children who live in frosty climates. Most of the suits described and illustrated are of the one-piece type, the directions stressing simpleness of construction and fastenings so that a child may easily learn self-reliance in dressing himself for an outdoor romp.

This pamphlet may be obtained for 5 cents by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

New Emancipation in Dress

By ALIDA VREELAND

New York

DESPITE all the assertions that women's clothes are now a matter of dictation by fashion autocrats, a careful analysis shows that there is today more freedom of choice and variety than ever before. Women are freer for the simple reason that they have a wider range of choice in costumes for different occasions and are not restricted to the monotony of a uniform length and an almost uniform mode for all occasions.

Judging by the debates that are being held, the leagues formed, the ultimatums delivered and arguments fomented at social gatherings, women are not being credited with as much good sense as they have. Although they may enjoy the formality of the current evening frock, they are certainly too devoted to business, sports and their hard-work freedom to abandon the liberty of short skirts and easy undergarments during working hours.

Further to illustrate the fact that woman's freedom has not yet been endangered by the mode, the writer has selected six up-to-date models which express adequately the practicality, individuality and charm of the 1930 styles.

From Worth

The three in the top group are from Worth; each is perfectly adapted to its purpose, conforming to the new silhouette without going to any extremes.

The first is a warm black cloth street costume. Pointed godets provide fullness and fashion interest in the skirt, which is four inches below the knees. Astrakhan trims it and rows of stitching on the coat serve to add a different surface quality.

In the center an evening gown of georgette crêpe is accompanied by one of the new short coats which is also of georgette, lined with velvet and trimmed with fox. Fluttering transparent panels fall to the ankles, over a foundation skirt that drops about five inches below the knee. Dignified and graceful as well as exceedingly feminine, such a gown offers no incumbrances to the dancer.

Singularly smart and trim, the afternoon dress of black satin, illustrated at the right of the top row, proves that one can be well gowned for ordinary social functions without resorting to straggling panels and points. These are such an offense to the beholder and nuisance to the wearer that many houses do not countenance them at any time for those whose means of travel is confined to street cars and subways.

Monsieur Jacques Worth is strongly against anything of ankle length for street wear and declares that American women have exaggerated the lengthened mode, worn it inappropriately and blamed it on Paris. As a matter of fact, when a skirt does dip at some point in the hem, Frenchwomen pin the offending panel up under the coat so that an even, neat hemline is preserved while the wearer is on the street. And although this custom involves taking some trouble, it does enable a woman to eat her cake and have it, too.

Moderation Indorsed

Lucien Lelong, in designing the evening gown in the middle of the lower group, indicates that he too is an exponent of moderation in fashion. Here is a graceful uneven line, quite short in front, and a slightly bloused back. These backs, by the way, are growing steadily in favor because they allow a normal unsqueezed waistline. These with the gathers, puckers, tucks and other softly-bloused daytime modes should make it comparatively simple for the average woman to find a becoming model without resorting to bones and stays. Many dressmakers feel that the elastic girdle should suffice in most cases to make the figure conform to the new styles.

In the left-hand lower sketch are shown a skirt and blouse equally serviceable for either sports wear or business. The tuck-in is of fine jersey, the tweed skirt hangs four inches below the knee. When one is seated a skirt of this length drops about two inches over the knee.

The afternoon gown on the other end is surely the epitome of good taste and perfect style, yet so artistically fashioned that any type of figure would appear to advantage in it. It is of brown velvet with a dainty ermine collar. The soft blouse is held firmly over the hips in a wide girdle whose folds seem to slip into a knot at the front with bow loops fastened to the skirt front. The length, about five inches below the knees, is perfectly suited to street wear. This is the type of gown which the business women should choose when a social engagement immediately after business hours allows no opportunity to change.

College and Society

While most college women declared themselves the stanch supporters of the short skirt, especially the students at Hunter College, some have compromised by adopting the long gowns for evening and the sports length for campus wear. This is true of both Smith and Radcliffe students. Those at Wellesley have elected to wear daytime clothes extending seven inches below the knee. However, this variation in preference seems further to stress the new freedom of choice which women are claiming in dress.

If women all over the country are free to wear so many different lengths in their dresses and so many variously-devised waistlines, it means that they have at least freed themselves from stereotyped style. They no longer can be accused of being molded to one form.

To give the seal of approval to forthcoming models, a group of women have formed a fashion league. Models submitted from all over the world will be passed upon once a month by a committee of 20. There will be fashion shows and a shop selected to sell the styles approved by the league. Through these various channels the league aspires to develop the art of fashion so that styles will be decided by those who wear them instead of those who sell them. This latest announcement is another step in the direction of style freedom. Certainly, if there has been any danger of a universally long skirt returning from Parisian sources the storm of protest already made should serve as a warning to couturiers against any arbitrary fashion measures in the future.

At the moment women are definitely emancipated from inflexible fashion rules. Among many styles they may choose what expresses their individual activities and tastes. This is the auspicious result of what seemed at first a threat against their independence and common sense, which, however, have proved themselves firmly entrenched.

Umbrella Novelties of 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

UMBRELLAS are following the tendency of clothes toward more sober colorings. In the finest grades, fancy silk stripes have been rather spoiled by the cheap imitations in cottons, and the well-dressed woman is turning to the more exclusive navies, niggers, myrtles and bottle greens, to tone with her outfit. Covert and beaver are gradually taking the place of the waning beiges, and bright colors are found in the handles and ends rather than in the fabrics themselves. A very attractive model in blue silk has two parrot heads—a large one for its handle, and a small replica for its end, and is small enough to be packed into a dressing case.

As for length, there is a slight veering toward the longer umbrella; but the walking stick length, if used, must roll up with scrupulous neatness and be finished with a tight-fitting silk case of the same material.

Manufacturers insist on the need for a more understanding care of umbrellas. They should never be packed where they are subject to continuous chafing. The finest silks, though specially woven and proofed for strength, require air. When wet, they should be allowed to dry open. They should never be kept rolled when wet, and when rolling, it should be seen that the hand is perfectly dry. The surest way to spoil an umbrella is continual rubbing against a fur coat.

While novelties abound and the world is combed for different materials for handles, wood remains a great favorite, and there is a distinct revival in old English cherry wood and hazel. Partridge-ash, pimento, rajah-cane and Madagascar ash, wanghee and snakewood are all being used. But the first choice in ladies' umbrellas of the moment is the malacca crook, smaller than a man's but similar to it. The finest malaccas—dark in color and very spotted—are in such demand as to be almost unobtainable.

Many novelty handles are being made. A tortoise-shell onion on a malacca cane contains perfume. Toilette accessories are discovered underneath a colored knob. For dark roads a pinky opal composition veils an electric torch. For those who prefer to go purseless but not penniless, there is the coin holder constructed on the lines of the old-fashioned sovereign case.

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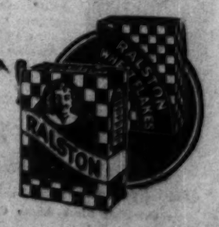

THE HOME FORUM

The Shepherd Boy Brings His Harp

WITH consummate skill Robert Browning, always the artist, always the actor, always the poet, has set the scene in his dramatic lyric, "Saul."

The thick hot darkness is oppressive. There is no peace in the house of Saul, neither eating nor drinking. For a spell is upon the king and no one can lift it. Then in a quick flash he brings into the darkness a boy, all golden and ruddy, fresh from the hills where last night his father's flocks, charmed by his music, slept in peace under the silver stars. For a moment he hesitates as he lifts the skirt of the tent. Then he steps forward into the heavy gloom, and there before him is "a something more black than the blackness." And if you have the gift of imagination in any measure at all, if you can dramatize a situation so as to become part of it, in other words, if you are a worthy reader of "Saul," you will no longer stay out in the burning sun wondering what will happen inside the tent. You will be within, you will at once become the boy David. With him you will be filled with concern at the great man's distress and heaviness of heart. With him you will reach out to the simple love of nature and friends and home.

Deftly the supple hands of the boy unwind the lily stalks twined round the strings of the harp to shield them from the sun. Wistful fingers caress the harp, and a sweet voice begins to sing:—

"And I first played the tune all our
sheep know, as, one after one,
So docile they come to the pen-door,
till folding be done.
They are white and untorn by the
bushes, for lo, they have fed
Where the long grasses stifle the
water within the stream's
bed."

And now it is no longer that night-black tent, weighted with sadness. A sweetness freshens the air. The acrid odor of heated sand is softened as if by the sweet lushness of water-washed reeds and of grasses trailing in the edge of a stream. The music of the harp is like the music of a quiet brook where timid sheep may feed. Sweet are the words that David sings, like cool drops of dew in the evening, or rain in the trees on a warm summer night. Slowly, thoughtfully, he sings but with joy. He remembers the folk songs of his people, the work songs, the play songs, and the love songs, and the songs dear with the memories of home, and of the hills and the green pastures.

And then in the darkness, the first sign of response, a groan deep and heavy. The jewels on the turban of Saul "woke with a start," sending sharp shafts of light into the darkness.

For a moment there is no song. The singer is silent.

* * *

Again he sings:

"Oh the wild joys of living! the leaping from rock up to rock,
The strong rending of boughs from the fir tree, the cool silver shock
Of the plunge in a pool's living waters."

And the

"Sleep in the dried river channel where the bulrushes tell
That the water was wont to go warbling so softly and well."

Then the rare blessings of those that are dear, the father, the mother, the brothers,

"And the friends of thy boyhood—that boyhood of wonder and hope."

Then speaking the name of the king, he tells of his glories and blessings, "lifting Saul's name out of sorrow," and Saul's fame into the "light it was meant for."

And then with the courage of youth which takes firmly in hand that which maturity touches but timidly, the lad, stirred by the beauty his lips have uttered, calls the king's name, as if calling a friend in the distance,

"Saul, cried I, and stopped,
And waited the thing that should follow."

* * *

"Have ye seen when Spring's arrowy summons goes right to the aim,
And some mountain, the last to withstand . . .
A year's snow bound about for a breastplate . . . leaves grasp of the sheet . . .
And there fronts you stark, black, but alive yet, your mountain of old . . .
Now again to be softened with verdure."

So it was with Saul. David's summons had gone straight to the target, vanished was stubborn resistance, and melted was gloom. The heart of the man had been lightened of its load, and as he sighed "one long shudder thrilled" the tent.

But the king still waited and listened. The tenseness is gone, but the voice of the boy is sweet, and the great figure is quiet as the song went the gamut of pastoral beauty.

"Then fancies grew rife.
Which had come long ago, on the pasture, when round me the sheep,
Fed in silence—above, the one eagle wheeled, slow as in sleep,
And I lay in my hollow and mused on the world that might lie
'Neath his ken, though I saw but the strip 'twixt the hill and the sky."

Now they are sitting close together, the boy and the king. And the music is hushed while the memories pass by like a soft-painted picture, the harvest, the fireside, the joys of the open, are gathered to bring peace to the king.

* * *

One of the great charms of Browning's art is this ability so to set the scene that though it wears the high colors and sharp contrasts of the drama, it grows to be part of one's experience and as it moves on we ourselves become, to ourselves, the character he depicts.

We become the shepherd boy, sitting in the shade of a rock, cool and contented. From time to time lazily taking the harp or the pipes and dreamily singing or lying in the cool shadow watching the still hovering of the eagle. Then the sudden summons. And the shepherd boy, fresh from a plunge in the cool mountain pool stands in the opening of the tent, lily-twined harp in hand with a task before him which has baffled the strong and the wise and the mighty. Then he touches the harp and sings of the thoughts he has brought from the mountain. And now the tent is filled with peace. The weight on the heart of the king has melted and harmlessly flowed away like the vanishing snow from the mountain and David sits at the feet of Saul, his ruddy head at the knee of the king.

"Then first I was 'ware.
That he sat, as I say, with my head just above his vast knees
Which were thrust out on each side around me, like oak roots which please
To encircle a lamb when it slumbers. . . . Through my hair
The large fingers were pushed, and he bent back my head, with kind power—
All my face back, intent to peruse it, as men do a flower."

Softly the curtain falls and the man and the boy sit in the stillness, between them the bond which we must not touch from the outside. For after all, we are not David. We are not Browning. We are that essential part of every drama,—the audience.

E. G.

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Bees

(In Mid-May)

Listen to the mystery
Of bee-clans singing—
Merchantmen winging,
Argosies bringing
Nuggets that are odorous,
Golden, sunny.
Listen to the mystery
Of bees making history
In geometric figures
Of amber honey.

(In Late Summer)

Hear the heavy murmur
Of bee-clans humming,
Steadily strumming.
For the end is coming,
The page nearly written,
The chapter done.
Hear the low murmur,
Patient now and firmer,
Trafficking is over—
The honey won!

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

When Kreisler Plays

Other violinists come before us to interpret great music; Kreisler comes to interpret humanity. With a technic that has been consummate for thirty years and with a musical scholarship ranging through the entire literature of his instrument, not to mention his skill as a pianist, he subdues his art to human communication and lets the man tower above the virtuoso. When not engaged in one of his rare and rapt soliloquies, he converses as it were with each member of his audience alone. To the child he says one thing, to the young man in the pride of strength he says another, and to those who look back over a long span of years he recalls the fairest of their lost memories. Often they seem to be heartstrings on which he plays, for he tells to each of us the very things that we supposed no other person in the world could know. His gamut of emotional knowledge is enormous, and this it is that makes him beloved as much by those who know little of music as by professional performers. He is the world's violinist.

There are moods of his in which his music comes to us from solitary recesses far away and is not so much heard by us as overheard—moods in which the elvish fancies that stream from his bow remind us of a faun dancing by a forest lake where no one has ever been. He can draw a note as fine as the whispering of a river-reed to the current that ruffles by, as faint as the sigh of a zephyr through a spider's web; and yet he can descend upon the self-same strings that have wrought this delicate wizardry with the bitter power of a storm-wind out of the north, making them scream and shout. For although he must have spent a good part of his fifty years and odd in scraping horsehair across violin strings, he has somehow acquired the face and the strength of a Viking. He can play like a poet hidden in the depth of thought, but he can also play like a Baresark. He has a force equal to his delicacy.

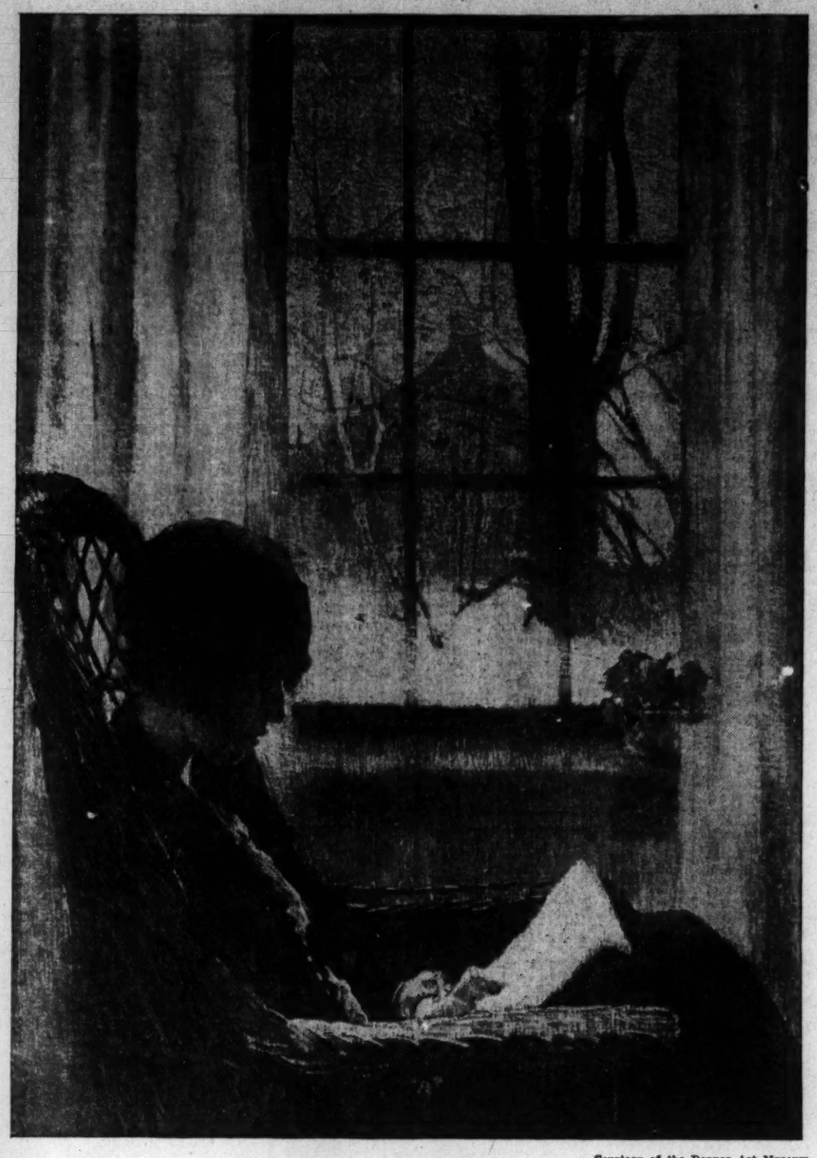
Most violinists charm us, at best, with intervals of beauty separated by long passages of prosaic bowing and stopping of strings. Kreisler gives us a sense of total structure. He can build up, tone by tone and chord by chord, cathedrals of sound that seem more enduring as they are more lovely than those of stone. The outlines of his music stand forth like those of sculpture. In addition to the charm of tone and tune they have an intellectual beauty that speaks to something beyond the sense of hearing. No doubt it is this plastic power which enables him not only to draw the curve of a musical phrase as a sculptor rounds a limb but also to present the whole architecture of a composition, that gives to the more exacting of his listeners their conviction of his greatness.

Most musicians give only the impression that they are rendering before us a music they have elsewhere learned and mastered, that they are remembering and rehearsing a lesson previously conned. Kreisler's playing is not of that sort. He gives us the feeling, however familiar we may be with the passage he is performing, that it is something utterly new, unheard and unguessed at before, which he has at this present moment discovered. It thrills to us from his bow and fingers like a secret ecstasy that can be held back no longer, and thus his music seems always as spontaneous as a summer breeze that wanders through a meadow, as free as a meadow brook. Is this a gift or an attainment? Whichever of the two we decide to call it, we should understand that it is exceedingly rare and should value it accordingly. When Kreisler plays, we hear the classics of violin literature as though they were being improvised. He makes old things new.

And in addition to this, he makes new things seem old. A tune that he has caught up from the streets of Vienna or from the gypsies of his own countryside, shaping it a little here and there to suit his fancy, will come to us while he plays it with the authority and the finish that we expect to find only in a music that has been long seasoned in time. As a composer he misses greatness, as most supreme performers have always done, yet when he plays his own work the perfection of rendering lends value to what he plays.

Because he has never held himself aloof but is in every good sense a companionable man, because his dignity is inherent and not a matter of external forms, there are those who think of him as hardly more than a wonderful entertainer. He is that, among other and greater things. Often he is willingly a mere fiddler—a madcap and a Merry Andrew almost—for there are funds of humor in him as in all men of the first rank. Yet even in his most playful moods there will be an undertone of wisdom which only folly could mistake. No one can achieve such mastery of technic as his without a toil that sobers and that deepens. He laughs, but as a wise man. He plays, but as one who has toiled like a giant.

A man who has such strength and delicacy as this, such wisdom and such laughter, can scarcely go up and down in the world playing music for twenty-five years without affecting deeply a great many people. There must be at least a million persons who owe to this musician glimpses of beauty they could never have seen without his help, and it may well be also that many owe to him an aspiration such as he alone could have aroused. There are moments while he is playing in which we must think of him as a pioneer going on before us, as a challenger to endeavors beyond anything that our humdrum days demand. There are times when his violin cries "Excelsior!" and seems to lead us toward unattempted heights, wakening hopes we have never known before and reminding us of power we have forgotten. How can such things be said of a musician? They may be truly said of Fritz Kreisler because he is rather more than a musician—a strong and wise and deeply human man.



Courtesy of the Denver Art Museum

Nancy. From a Painting by Lilian Westcott Hale.

THE eye lingers long over a delightful window scene in the Denver Art Museum, painted by Lilian Westcott Hale. The charm of the picture seems to lie, not so much in the wintry view outside, as with the young girl sitting by the window reading. The artist has called the picture "Nancy," thus giving it name and character, as well as form and color. A glance out of the window convinces one that the book which Nancy is reading must be exceedingly interesting, if it can so absorb her attention as to make of so fascinating a snow scene a mere casual background. The bare trees, the weather-beaten old house obscurely outlined against gray sky and snowy ground, and the softening effect, perhaps, of a bit of warm, cloud-shadowed sunlight, make a picturesque winter landscape of unusual beauty, but the girl sees it not. Even the fragrance from the potted geranium on the window sill may be part of the submerged background of Nancy and her book.

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, Lilian Westcott Hale (Mrs. Philip L. Hale) early showed an interest in drawing and painting, and became a pupil of Tarbell and Chase, as well as being a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Concord Artists' Academy of Fine Arts. Mrs. Hale's prominence as a portrait painter is shown in the many awards given her, among which was a gold medal of honor from the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and the gold medal from the Philadelphia Art Club in 1919. She, also, is represented in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and in the Pennsylvania Club.

This fine portrait of "Nancy" was purchased for the Denver Art Museum in 1924, from the Henry W. Ranger Fund, by the council of the National Academy of Design, New York. At present the painting is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., together with other paintings which have been purchased through the Henry W. Ranger Fund. If the other paintings purchased through this fund are appreciated in the localities to which they belong, as much as "Nancy" is in Denver, much pleasure is being given to many people.

Happy in His Work

Those who have become little children . . . will no more desire to play by proxy than they will desire to live by proxy. Art has been described as the expression of man's joy in his work, and joyful work is the kind of work practiced by those who have the courage to be young. It is fundamentally play, and no other kind of work really matters. We have some remote idea of this when we utter the commonplace that success depends largely upon one's doing the work one likes to do. It is also pretty generally recognized that there is no joy in what is merely laborious. Beyond all men the artist knows this—not because his work is easy, but because he is happy in his work. It is a wonderful game. "I pray God every day," said Corot, "that He will keep me a child: that is to say, that He will enable me to see and draw with the eye of a child." And France heard him sing as he painted. The childhood of the world was in that song, and in its results.—HOLBROOK JACKSON, in "Romance and Reality."

Avendo ricevuto, rendiamo grazie

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LUTERO, a quanto si dice, scrisse a proposito dei salmi di ringraziamento: "Come fiori riconoscenti e graziosi ed affascinanti vi spuntano da ogni sorta di piacevoli e giocondi pensieri diretti verso Dio e la sua bontà!" Come definisce qui squisitamente la gratitudine: "Ogni sorta di piacevoli e giocondi pensieri diretti verso Dio e la sua bontà!" Questi pensieri grati suggeriscono azioni benevole che, come fiori graziosi ed affascinanti, spuntano lungo la via dei contatti umani. Quanto tetra, agghiacciante, d'altra parte, è l'ingratitudine, che suggerisce la condotta rude e senza riguardi che calpesta le dolci squisitezze della vita!

Di tutti i salmi di lode nessuno esprime più nobilmente ed adeguatamente il vero ringraziamento di quello nel quale il cantore d'Israele chiede: "Che renderò io al Signore? tutti i suoi beneficii son sopra me". Poi la sua risposta suona chiara e vera: "Io prenderò il calice delle salvazioni, e predicherò il Nome del Signore". Il suo rendere, il suo dare grazie è in certo modo un prendere qualchecosa di più dall'eterno Datore. Egli accetterà il calice delle salvazioni e continuerà a predicare, ad invocare, il Nome del Signore, la natura di Dio, del bene infinito. Il suo sincero rendimento di grazie assume la forma di una risoluzione di volgersi continuamente al divino Datore di ogni vera benedizione e di essere ricettivo al potere ed al fini del bene soltanto.

La gratitudine del Salmista si cristallizza in ulteriori risoluzioni lodevoli, ed egli canta: "Io pagherò i miei voti al Signore, ora in presenza di tutto il suo popolo; ne' cortili della Casa del Signore, in mezzo di te, o Gerusalemme". In presenza di altri cercatori del solo Dio, del solo Datore, di coloro che si sforzano di conoscere di più della divina natura, egli renderà testimonianza di tutti i beneficii riversati su di lui dalla mano dell'onnipotenza; e lo farà ora. Non lo posporrà ad un'epoca più conveniente, ma renderà le sue grazie ora, poichè è arrivato alla convinzione che ora è "il giorno della salute".

Nelle radunanze a metà della settimana nelle chiese della Scienza Cristiana in tutto il mondo, cuori riconoscenti effondono la loro lode "ne' cortili della Casa del Signore" per le prove che essi pure hanno del potere spirituale per superare la falsa testimonianza del male. Rendono grazie per la più piena comprensione della salvazione ottenuta attraverso gli insegnamenti ed il ministerio della Scienza Cristiana. A pagina 210 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, vi è un passo che ha recato inesprimibile conforto, animando la loro gratitudine, a migliaia le vite dei quali erano state così ottenebrate dalla sofferenza e dalla limitazione che pareva loro vi fosse poca, se non punta, ragione per rallegrarsi od essere grati. Ivi Mrs. Eddy, che scoprì e fondò la Scienza Cristiana, spiega semplicemente e chiaramente il metodo del maestro Cristiano, così: "Sapendo che l'Anima ed i suoi attributi furono sempre manifestati attraverso l'uomo, il Maestro sanava i malati, dava la vista ai ciechi, l'udito ai sordi, piedi agli zoppi, mettendo alla luce in tal modo l'azione scientifica della Mente divina sulle menti e sui corpi degli uomini e offrendo una comprensione migliore dell'Anima e della salute".

Quale ragione di render grazie, di renderci conto che il calice delle salvazioni è con noi qui ed ora, e che ci presenta la guarigione della malattia non meno ché del peccato! Non fanno forse le Scritture appello all'umanità intiera: "O voi tutti che siete assetati, venite all'acque"? Nelle umane faccende, quando un beneficio è stato ricevuto, ogni cuore generoso, giusto, si domanda: Che cosa posso rendere in contraccambio? Ma la Scienza Cristiana ci invita a salire più in alto ed a sapere che vi è una sola fonte di ogni bene, la quale fonte è lo Spirito, Mente, poichè Dio è Tutto. Richiede che facciamo questa ammissione; e per farla veramente dobbiamo imparare ad attribuire punta realtà, potenza, o presenza a ciò che nega lo Spirito o pretende esser un di più, cioè la materia od il male. Dobbiamo render costante testimonianza alla costante presenza, all'onnipotenza, all'eterna, immutabile perfezione della divina Mente; alla sua creatività universale ed assoluto governo. In tal modo seguiremo l'esempio del Maestro e metteremo "alla luce l'azione scientifica della Mente divina sulle menti e sui corpi degli uomini"; dimostreremo che la materia è mitica, e che la divina Mente e le sue idee sono verità eterna. La totalità e l'unità dell'Amore era la vera natura di Dio che Gesù manifestò e che la Scienza Cristiana sta di nuovo dimostrando.

Imparare ad accettare ciò che l'infinito Amore ha da offrire, in altre parole, realizzare il vero essere spirituale, è il vero rendere a Dio; poichè la genuina gratitudine implica ed include genuina ricettività, ed ognuna è ugualmente tassativa per l'altra. Non possiamo render grazie genuine se non siamo stati genuinamente consci della benedizione, della sua fonte, della sua sacra portata, delle sue divine esigenze. Non possiamo essere veramente consci della benedizione senza rendere spontaneamente in contraccambio qualche riverente espressione di gratitudine. Mani che consciamente tengono stretta una benedizione dall'alto sono istintivamente aperte per lasciare che tale benedizione ricada su altri, e per ricevere in tal modo ancora di più. Nella raccolta spirituale, ogni prezioso covone è legato col forte desiderio di spartire le liberalità di Dio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Having Received, We Give Thanks

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LUTHER is credited with writing in regard to the psalms of thanksgiving, "How do grateful and fine and charming blossoms spring up there from every kind of pleasing and rejoicing thoughts towards God and his goodness!" How beautifully he here defines gratitude: "Every kind of pleasing and rejoicing thoughts towards God and his goodness!" These grateful thoughts prompt gracious acts, which, like fine and charming blossoms, spring up along the way of human contacts. How cheerless, blighting, on the other hand, is ingratitude, prompting the curt, inapprehensive conduct which tramples over life's sweet amenities!

Of all the psalms of praise none more nobly and adequately voices true thanksgiving than that in which the singer of Israel asks, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" Then his answer rings clear and true: "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." His rendering, his giving of thanks, is by way of taking something more from the eternal Giver. He will accept the cup of salvation and continue to call upon, to appeal to, the name of the Lord, the nature of God, of infinite good. His sincere thank-offering takes the form of a resolve continually to turn to the divine Giver of all true blessing and to be receptive to the power and purposes of good alone.

The Psalmist's gratitude shapes itself into further praiseful resolve, and he sings, "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people, in the courts of the Lord's house, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem." In the presence of other seekers after the one God, the one Giver, of those striving to know more of the divine nature, he will render testimony to all the benefits poured out upon him by the hand of omnipotence; and he will do it now. He will not postpone to a more convenient season, but will render his thankfulness now, for he has come to realize that "now is the day of salvation."

At the mid-week meetings in Christian Science churches all over the world, thankful hearts pour forth their praise "in the courts of the Lord's house" for the proofs they, too, are having of spiritual power to overcome the false testimony of evil. They render thanks for the fuller understanding of salvation which they have gained through the teachings and ministrations of Christian Science. On page 210 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is a passage which has brought inexpressible comfort to, and quickened the gratitude of, thousands whose lives had been so darkened by suffering and limitation that there seemed to them little, if any, cause for rejoicing or thanksgiving. There Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, explains the master Christian's method simply and clearly, thus: "Knowing that Soul and its attributes were forever manifested through man, the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, thus bringing to light the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies and giving a better understanding of Soul and salvation."

What cause for thanksgiving, to realize that the cup of salvation is with us here and now, and that it holds out to us the healing of sickness no less than of sin! Do not the Scriptures call to all humanity, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters"? In human affairs, when some benefit has been received, every generous, just heart asks itself, What can I render in return? But Christian Science bids us go higher and know there is but one source of all good, which source is Spirit, Mind, since God is All. It requires that we render this acknowledgment; and to do this truly we must learn to ascribe no reality, power, or presence to that which denies Spirit or claims to be additional, namely, matter or evil. We must bear constant testimony to the ever-presence, all-power, and eternal, changeless perfection of divine Mind; to its all-creativeness and absolute government. Thus we shall follow the Master's example and bring "to light the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies:" we shall prove matter to be mythical, and the divine Mind and its ideas to be eternal verity. Love's allness and oneness was the true nature of God which Jesus brought to light, and which Christian Science is again proving.

To learn to accept that which infinite Love has to bestow, in other words, to realize true spiritual selfhood, is true rendering to God; for genuine thanksgiving implies and includes genuine receptivity, and each is equally binding upon the other. We cannot render genuine thanks unless we have been truly aware of the blessing, its source, its holy import, its divine requirement. We cannot be truly conscious of the blessing without spontaneously giving in return some reverent expression of thankfulness. Hands which consciously hold a blessing from on high are instinctively open to let that blessing fall upon others, and thus to receive more. In spiritual harvesting, each precious sheaf is bound with the strong desire to share God's bounties.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Kate Sanborn's New Hampshire Farm

Breezy Meadows, my heart's delight. I was so fortunate as to purchase it in a ten-minute interview with the . . . owner, who longed to return to Nebraska, and complained that there was not grass enough on the place to feed a donkey. I am sure this was not a personal illusion, as I saw the donkey and he did look forlorn.

I was captivated by the big elms, all worthy of Dr. Holmes's wedding-ring, and looked no farther, never dreaming of the great surprises in store for me. As, a natural pond of water lilies, some tinted with pink. These lilies bloom earlier and later than any others about here. An unusual variety of trees, hundreds of white birches greatly adding to the beauty of the place, growing in picturesque clumps of family groups and their white bark, especially white.

Two granite quarries, the black and white, and an exquisite pink, and we drive daily over long stretches of solid rock, going down two or three hundred feet—but I shall never explore these for illusive wealth.

A large chestnut grove through which my foreman has made excellent roads. Two fascinating brooks, with forget-me-nots, blue-eyed and smiling in the water, and the brilliant cardinal-flower on the banks in the late autumn.

From a profusion of wild flowers I especially remark the moccasin-flower or stemless lady's-slipper.

My Nature's Garden says—"Because most people cannot forbear picking this exquisite flower that seems too beautiful to be found outside a millionaire's hothouse, it is becoming rarer every year, until the picking of one in the deep forest where it must now hide, has become the event of a day's walk." Nearly three hundred of this orchid were found in our wooded garden this season.

In the early spring, several deer are seen crossing the field just a little distance from the house. They like to drink at the brooks and nip off the buds of the lilac trees. Foxes, alas, abound. Pheasants, quail, partridges are quite tame, perhaps because we feed them in winter.

I found untold bushes of the blueberry and huckleberry, also enough cranberries in the swamp to supply our own table and sell some. Wild grape-vines festoon trees by the brooks. Barberries, a dozen bushes of these which are very decorative and their fruit if skilfully mixed with raisins makes a foreign-tasting and delicious conserve.

We have the otter and mink, and wild ducks winter in our brooks.

I have a circle of houses for martins and swallows and wires connecting them, where a deal of gossip goes on.—KATE SANBORN, in "Memories and Anecdotes."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BROADENING DEMAND FOR SECURITIES

U. S. Steel Leads Market to Higher Ground—Good Gains

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NEW YORK — Buoyancy in the share market, irregularity in bonds, renewed weakness in wheat and cotton, and an easier tone in money marked the financial day. Recent buyers of stock attempted to take advantage of the good news from the steel industry and sold at the opening, but after some hesitation stocks in nearly all sections moved ahead on a rising volume of trading.

Strength was well maintained throughout, and at the close prices of active stocks were from 1 to 2 points higher. Specialties and favorites of the moment shot up 5 points or more. The turnover was well in excess of 3,000,000 shares.

Steel Leads Market

Steel's higher opening on the surprisingly good earning statement gave the market its cue, but later in the trading the exuberant rise of General Electric to a new high level absorbed the major interest. Chemical issues were noticeably strong and the recent forward movement in local tractions continued, as did also the buoyancy in business machine stocks.

Farm implements lost none of their vigor, Case Threshing mounting to a new high on the move above 240. Metal and mining shares were fairly good. Rails and utilities were moderately active at somewhat better prices.

Amusement stocks again were well liked. Motors, foods and oils were irregular in a fractional range. Montgomery Ward extended its recovery.

Easy Credit Continues

Bankers who predicted little, if any, effect of month-end financing on the short-term money market, sized up the situation correctly. Call money followed the clock in its usual fashion with 4½ per cent renewals and 4 per cent afternoon charge, but time money weakened, the 30-day rate dropping to 4¼ per cent from 4½ per cent.

It is becoming more and more probable that the easy money period will last a good while longer. Some may place an unfavorable interpretation thereon, arguing that it merely reflects slow business. However, the cessation of the gold outflow and the steady deflation in loans on securities are arguments on the other side. An abundance of cheap credit should go far toward restoring trade and industry to a higher level.

Foreign exchanges were quiet, except for an early sharp gain and later reaction in Spanish currency. London dispatches say that the market now expects no change in the Bank of England gold discount rate this week, in view of the recent movement in gold to Germany, nor is there much expectation here of a change in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate.

The usual batch of midweek news reports were overshadowed by the excellent earnings reported by the steel companies for last year. The Iron Age in its review of the steel trade confirmed the previous reports of expanding operations. The operating rate is now 75 per cent for the industry as a whole. Pig iron demand also is increasing, and an encouraging note is sounded by the automotive industry. Greater manufacturing activity is bound to be reflected in larger distribution of goods, but as yet the railroads are feeling no improvement. Freight-car loadings for the week of Jan. 18 fell below the previous week and the corresponding weeks of 1929 and 1928.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan 28	Last Jan 27
300	Acme Steel	96	96	96	98¾
450	Address Intl	28	27	28	27
100	Allied Motor	16	16	16	16
100	Am Cm P A	24¾	24	24¼	24¼
100	Am Equities	18	18	18	19
300	Am Rad&T	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Art Met Wk	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
700	As Tel Util	23	23	23	23
950	Atlas Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
100	Bastian-Blss	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
40	Baxter Lnd	100	100	100	100
400	Brown Fnc	10½	10½	10½	10½
850	Burnham Tr	18¾	18¼	18¼	18
300	Butler Bros	15	15	15	15
750	Cecio Mfg	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
300	Cnt P Srv A	15½	15½	15½	15½
3900	Cnt&SW Util	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
6500	Chicago Corp	13½	13	13¼	13¼
3350	Chi Corp pf	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾
1650	Chi Invest	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾
600	Com Edison	259	253	255	260
50	Com Wat Svc	14	14	14	13
1250	Cont Chgo	14½	13¾	14	13
1700	Cord Corp	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
200	El House Ut	43½	43½	43½	43½
200	Gen Thea Eq	37¾	36¾	37½	38½
1400	Gleaner C H	24¾	23¾	24	22
50	Grt Lks Air	45	45	45	45½
300	Inland Util	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
4350	Insull Utl Inv	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
250	Ins U In 2d	90	89¾	90	90½
150	Kala Stove	61¼	61	61¼	62
100	K'stone Steel	20	20	20	20
200	Libby McN	18½	18½	18½	18¾
150	Lion Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
150	Manh Dearbn	36	35½	36	35¾
1850	Mer & Mfr A	19	17¾	19	17¾
5800	Mid Utilities	28½	27½	28	28
250	Mid Ut pf	100	99½	100	99¾
500	Mo-Kan Pipe	21¾	21¼	21½	21¼
6900	Morgan Lth	16½	14	16¼	14¾
900	Nat Ed P A	32¾	31½	31¾	31¾
50	Nat Sec Inv	14	14	14	14
800	No Am Car	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
200	N A Lt & Pwr	68½	68½	68½	68
355	Pac P S A	28¾	28½	28½	28½
100	Q R S DeVry	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Ross Gear	34	33¾	34	33¾
120	Sally Frocks	15¼	15	15	16
1650	Seab Ut Sh	7	6¾	7	7
75	Sheff Steel	50½	50½	50½	50¾
200	Stand Dredg	25½	24½	25½	25
400	St Drdg cv pf	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾
50	Stelnlite Rad	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Swift Intl	33	32¾	33	33
50	Unit C Am pf	12½	12½	12½	13
450	US Gypsum	43¾	43	43¼	43¼
900	Util & Ind	18¾	18	18¼	18¼
650	Util&Ind pf	25½	25¾	25¾	25½
500	Vortex Mfg	25	24	25	24
500	Vortex M A	27½	27	27½	27¼
50	Winton Eng	6¾	6	6	6
	Stock sales today, 212,400				

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Last Prev. Close
Mar	16.94	16.97	16.52	16.57	16.95
May	17.22	17.23	16.78	16.83	17.21
July	17.39	17.43	17.01	17.04	17.42
Oct	17.45	17.48	17.18	17.18	17.52
Dec	17.54	17.55	17.30	17.30	17.57

Spots 16.65, down 40 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
Mar		16.80	16.81	16.44	16.44
May		17.09	17.14	16.65	16.66
July		17.30	17.32	16.93	16.97

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
Mar		16.72	16.78	16.30	16.35
May		16.98	17.05	16.57	16.61
July		17.22	17.27	16.82	16.85
Oct		17.26	17.34	17.01	17.05

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	8.92	8.96	8.92	8.94	8.99
Mar	9.01	9.03	8.99	9.00	9.08
May	9.12	9.13	9.09	9.10	9.18
July	9.19	9.19	9.16	9.17	9.24
Oct	9.25	9.23	9.21	9.22	9.27

Spots 9.32, down 2 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales 5000; (American) 3600.

CUBAN SUGAR PRICES

HAVANA—Cuban Co-operative Export Agency announced to American refiners that it would sell sugar for February shipment at 3 cents, cost and freight.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan 29	Last Jan 28
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi					
15⅝	43	..	Ab & Straus	460	27½	27¼	27½	27⅝
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
35⅞	19	2	Adams Mill	1600	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
104⅜	7	..	Adv-Rumely	100	23	23	23	
119	15	..	Adv-Rumely pf	9900	23½	23	23	
47⅝	38	..	Advs-Ru pf	5500	41¾	38½	39½	37½
223⅝	77	..	Ahumada	300	36	36	36	36
48⅞	18¾	2½	Air Reduc	8300	120⅞	118⅝	120⅝	119⅜
11¼	1	..	Airway El	3200	31	29⅝	31	29⅞
10¼	4¼	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	5	..	Alaska Jun	1300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
56½	17	..	Albany PWP	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	8½
334⅝	197	6§	Allegheny	6800	257⅛	253⅛	257⅛	253⅝
75½	32½	3	Allied Chem	700	274	272	274	274
36⅛	23	3	Allis-Chal	15600	60	57⅝	59¾	57
42⅝	17½	2	AL Port Cem	400	30½	30⅜	30½	31
23⅝	4	..	Amerada	100	19	19	19	19
72⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch	100	78	78	78	78
137⅞	65	2§	Am Ag Ch pf	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞
76½	27	..	Am BK Note	200	81¼	80	80	81
62	40½	2.40	Am Bosch	600	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
126½	113	7	Am Brake	200	84¼	48¼	43½	43½
34⅝	4¼	..	Am Brake pf	60	122½	122½	122½	48¾
104	49¾	7	Am Br Bov	500	11⅞	10	11½	10½
184½	86	..	Am Br Bv pf	100	66	64¾	66	64½
145	138¼	..	Am Can	15000	129¾	127¼	128⅝	127¼
166½	75	6	Am Can pf	100	141	141	141	140½
27	27	2§	Am Car & F	200	81	80½	80¾	81
31	20	1.66⅔	Am Chicle	100	45¾	44¼	44¼	45½
27⅝	18¼	2	Am Com Alc	5200	29¾	28⅝	29	28
98½	73	..	Am En Tll	500	28¾	28¾	28¾	
31½	30	3§	Am European	400	42	41¾	42	41¾
42	17½	2	Am Hawai	1100	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
34	29	3§	Am Ice	400	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼
963⅞	295½	..	Am Int Corp	6300	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜
87⅜	21½	..	Am La Fr	400	25	23½	40	39⅝
136	90	8	Am La Fr pf	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	31½
98¼	58	7	Am Loco	300	101¼	100½	100½	100½
177⅝	8⅝	..	Am2Nat G pf	100	65	65	65	
175⅝	64⅜	3§	Am Piano	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
84⅜	72⅞	5	Am Pw&Lt	3100	86⅝	83⅝	86	85⅝
55⅜	28	1⅛	Am P&L pf st	200	83¾	82½	83½	83⅝
64⅝	12½	..	Am Radiat	4800	33¾	32⅜	32¾	33½
144⅝	60	2§	Am Repub	1000	22½	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
5		..	Am Roll Mill	2500	88⅞	87⅝	88¼	88
74⅜	44	..	Am Roll M rts	100	66	66	66	
112½	70	8	Am Saf Raz	200	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61¾
30¼	62	4	Am Ship Bld	10	84¾	84½	84½	
138	123⅛	7	Am Smelt	4100	74¾	73⅝	74	73¾
79¾	35⅝	3	Am Smelt pf	100	135½	135½	135½	
85	40	2½	Am Stl Fnd	2800	49¾	48	49	48
94⅜	56	5	Am Stores	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
32⅞	17	5	Am Sugar	900	63	62¾	62¾	
310¾	193½	9	Am Tel&Cab	400	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
181	115	8	Am Tel&T	6500	223⅝	221	223	222⅜
199	50	1§	Am Type	200	159	159	159	
27⅝	17⅝	..	Am Wat W	1900	93	91	92½	92
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
16⅞	4	..	Am Wool pf	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
46	28	3	Am Writ ctf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
49½	7	..	Am Writ pf	100	37	34	37	34
89¾	46	2	Am Zinc	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
140	67¼	2	Anac Wire	200	42½	42½	42½	
80	25	2.40	Anaconda	38500	76½	75¼	75¾	75¾
154½	96	6.50	Anchor Cap	7300	45⅞	44⅜	45	45⅜
49½	18½	2	Anchor C pf	100	110	110	110	
95	75	7	Arch Dan	200	26	25⅝	26	
188⅝	54	..	Armour D pf	100	79½	79½	79½	
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	1100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
86	57	..	Arm Ill B	3300	3	2⅞	3	
407⅜	61	..	Arm Ill pf	200	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	61
307⅜	201½	1½	Armold Cons	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
53⅞	34	4	Art Metals	100	27½	27½	27½	
110	80¼	2½	Asso Apparel	1000	27½	27½	27½	
47¼	34½	2	Asso Dry G	700	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
298⅜	195⅛	10	Asso DG 2pf	100	235⅝	234	234⅝	235½
104⅞	99	5	Asso Oil	400	35¼	35	35	35¼
209½	161	10	Atchison	1200	103½	103½	103½	103½
86¾	32¾	..	Atl Coast L	100	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
62¾	43⅜	4	Atl G&WI	2300	79¼	77⅝	78¼	74⅜
77⅜	30	1§	Atl G&WI pf	300	61⅝	59½	61⅝	
514	120	4§	Atl Refin	2500	38¼	37¾	38	37¾
140	67	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	224½	214	224	214
84⅛	34¾	3.50§	Atlas Pwd	200	88½	88½	88½	
85	49½	4.49	Austin N	500	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝	5½
50	34	3	Aust Cred	100	56¾	56¼	56¼	
20	4½	..	Auto Strop A	200	42¾	41¾	42¾	41½
			Aviation	7800	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛

—B—

66⅜	15	1¾	Baldwin	2000	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	32½
125	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	116	116	116	114
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	1000	116	115½	116	116
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	500	69	68¾	69	68¼
115	103¼	7	Bangor&A pf	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	
29½	21½	..	Barnet	100	25	25	25	25
32⅞	20	2§	Barnsdall A	1600	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
131	69	4	Beacon Oil	200	15½	15	15	16
104⅝	25	2	Beatrice	100	71	71	71	
60⅞	25	2	Bendix	23500	39½	37¼	38⅝	37
140⅜	78¼	6	Best&Co	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel	24900	101¾	99½	101¼	99¼
118	70⅜	7	Beth Stl pf	300	126	125¾	126	126
136⅜	37	3	Blum'thal pf	10	78	78	78	
89½	70	4	Bohn Alum	300	52½	52	52	
80⅜	53	3	Bon Aml A	100	70¾	70½	70½	52
68⅝	51½	3	Borden	500	65	63½	64	65¼
43½	17⅞	2	Borg Warner	200	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¾
67⅜	11⅞	..	Briggs	100	24¼	24	24½	24
73⅞	14	..	Briggs&Str	200	16⅜	15¾	16	15¾
81⅞	40	4	Brockway	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
15	7	..	Bkyn Man T	2900	71¼	70	71	68¾
65	44	4	Bklyn-Queen	600	13	12	13	
248½	99	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	60	56⅝	60	
42¾	14	1	Bkyn Un G	300	142¼	140	142¼	140
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus	200	23	22¾	23	22⅞
150	26½	2½	Bucyrus pf	20	109	107⅞	107⅞	
22⅜	8¾	1	Bucy cv pf	200	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
34	21¼	2	Budd Mfg	600	12¼	12¼	12¼	
112⅞	70	8	Budd Wheel	26000	127¼	11	12¾	
54¾	25	1.60	Bullard	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
105¼	88	7	Bulova Watch	200	29½	29¾	29¾	34
96⅞	29	.80§	Burns Br pf	100	99½	99½	99½	
89⅛	31¼	2§	Burroughs	1600	49⅝	47⅞	49	46¾
110½	91¼	7	Bush Term	30	41¾	41	42	42
118½	105¾	7	Bush Tr deb	60	106⅜	105½	106⅜	106¾
92	2	.50	Bush Blg pf	20	112	112	112	112
122⅝	4⅜	2	Butte Cop	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼
41	17½	..	Butte & Sup	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	47⅜
19⅞	50	..	Butterick	700	207⅜	207½	207½	204½
			Byers	10000	87⅞	84	86⅝	85⅞

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	600	68¼	68	68	68¾
2	1	..	Callahan	800	1⅝	1	1⅞	1
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	100	86	85	85	85¼
61⅞	23	4	Calu & Hecla	200	30¾	30	30¼	31
98¾	45	..	Canada Dry	200	69¾	68⅞	69	
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	200	199	197⅝	199	199
67⅜	17	..	Capital Adm	100	22½	22½	22½	22
467	130	6	Case Thresh	9600	249⅞	238	246	233½
61	50½	3	Case Th pf	100	120	120	120	116
42¼	6¾	..	Caterpillar	1500	63	61	63	61
79¾	31	2	Cav-Dobbs	600	10	10	10	
59⅝	27½	2	Celotex	6600	50	46	50	44¾
117⅞	105¾	7	Cen Alloy	200	33¾	32½	33	33¼
260	240	8§	Cen Alloy pf	50	110	110	110	110
120	52¼	6	Cen of NJ	200	300	299¾	300	
32	10¾	..	Cerro de P	700	63½	62¾	63	63
80¾	18	4.20	Cert-Teed	200	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅝
92	42¼	3	Checker Cab	200	43¾	42	43½	42
279¾	160	10	Ches Corp	2700	31½	31	31½	
25⅝	2	..	Ches & Ohio	200	67½	67¼	67½	68⅝
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7	7	7	
23⅞	7	..	Chi & E I pf	100	45	45	45	45
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt West	300	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
8¾	2	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	38¾	38	38¾	38¼
68⅜	26	..	Chi M&SP	200	25	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
108½	53½	5	Chi M&SP pf	200	82¾	82¼	82¾	82¾
4	1	..	Chi & NW	400	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
54	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	400	86½	85⅝	85⅝	86½
102⅞	46½	8	Chi RI	400	29½	28½	29	28
82⅜	32	4	Chi RI 6%	1000	119	118⅞	119	119¼
112	59¾	11§	Childs	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
116½	99	7	Chrysler	6500	36¾	35⅞	36¼	35¾
89⅝	50	3§	City Ice	200	45	44	44	44
108	77⅜	6	City Stores	400	8¾	8⅜	8½	8⅜
91⅜	33⅞	3	Clark Equip	100	34	34	34	33
126½	112	7	Clev & Pitt	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
98	20	..	Cluett Pbdy	200	35	34	34½	36
124⅝	70	5	Coca Cola	100	144½	144	144½	144⅜
64	36	4	Coca Cola A	100	49¾	49	49¾	49¾
44	28	2.80	Collins&A	800	24⅛	23¾	24¼	23½
119½	105	7	Colo F&I	300	45⅞	44¾	44¾	44¾
70	14¼	2	Colum Gas	5000	82¾	80½	81⅛	80¾
51⅛	1	..	Col Gas pf A	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅞
99	18	4	Col Carbon	3700	192¾	187	189	183½
			Col Carb rts	500	3	2	2	2
			Col Graph	3200	27	26½	26¾	26⅝
			Com Cred	2100	29½	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝
			Com Cr 1pf	30	80	80	80	29⅜
			Com Cred A	500	39¼	38½	38⅝	38½
			Com Inv Tr	10500	46½	44½	46½	44⅜
			Com Sol	29900	29½	28¾	29	28¾
			Commwlth Sv	25700	15½	14⅝	15	14⅜
			Congoleum	4000	17¼	15¾	15¾	14⅞
			Con Film	200	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼
			Con Film pf	200	23½	23	23	23
			Con Gas	1900	105	103	107	109
			Con Gas pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	99½
			Con Ry C pf	200	56	56	56	56
			Con Textile	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			Container A	200	16½	16½	16½	17
			Container B	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			Cont Bak A	2500	44¼	43	43¾	43¾
			Cont Bak B	700	4	4	4	4
			Cont Bak pf	700	89½	89	89¼	89½
			Cont Can	1900	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	55⅜
			Cont Dia F	200	29	29	29	
			Cont Ins	800	65	64¾	65	64¾
			Cont Motors	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
			Cont Oil	1800	22¾	22	22¾	22¾
			Cont Shares	300	31	30½	31	31
			Corn Prod	300	94½	92⅞	94¼	93¼
			Corn Prod pf	200	141½	141½	141½	141⅜
			Coty	3900	28¼	27¾	28¼	27½
			Cream of Wh	700	27½	26⅝	27½	27½
			Crosley	300	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
			Crown Cork	100	52½	51½	51½	52
			Cuba Cane	100	90½	89	89	
			Cub Cane pf	100	1	1	1	1
			Cuba Co	1700	13¾	12¾	12¾	12½
			Cuba Ry pf	100	56	56	56	56
			Cub Am S	600	8	8	8	8
			Cub Am S pf	120	63½	61¼	61¼	61½
			Cub Oom S	2900	49¾	48	49	48
			Cudahy	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
			Curtis P pf	100	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
			Curtiss Wr	1400	7¼	7	7	7
			Curtiss Wr A	300	14¾	14	14	14
			Cutler	100	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	65

—D—

69¼	21¼	..	Davison	400	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33½
128	109	7	Deere pf	100	120	120	120	120
169¾	129¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	139	136	139	136
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	100	122¾	172	172	171½
285	151	8	Det Edison	400	215	208½	215	
64⅞	20	2.40§	Devoe & R A	200	33¾	32¾	33	33⅜
164	117	8	Diamond M	340	150	145	150	147⅜
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	8
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	24	23½	23½	21
97	80	4§	Dupont	1000	119¾	116⅝	119¼	116½
102	90	8	Duplan S pf	110	99	99	99	
100⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pf	100	100½	100	100	

—E—

264¾	180	5§	East Kodak	400	194½	190	191¼	193¼
54⅞	12	1	Eaton Axle	400	36⅛	34	35	34⅜
			Eitingon	800	9	8	8	8
174	54	6	Elec Auto Lt	500	97½	95¾	96½	95¾
188⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	5⅝	5	5	5⅛
86⅝	29½	1	Elec P&L	1800	60⅞	58⅝	60	59
109¼	99	1	Elec P&L 1ds	100	109¾	108	108¼	108
109¼	98	1	Elec P&L pf	10	107	107	107	
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	74⅞	71⅜	74¼	71
124½	108¼	7	Emer-Br A	800	7¼	6	7⅜	6
79⅝	31	..	End John pf	1300	84	84	84	84
23½	80	5	Eng P S	1100	109¾	109¾	109¾	
82½	41½	2	Eng P S 8 pf	100	48	48	48	45¼
66⅛	55½	4	Erie	200	57⅝	57	57¼	
54	36	4	Erie 1 pf	163	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	
73⅜	35	2½§	Eureka Vac	100	36	36	36	
27¼	22½	1½	Evans Auto L	300	21¼	21	21½	
			Ex Buffet	260	24¼	23

WOOL BUYERS ARE NOT VERY AGGRESSIVE

Withdrawals at London Sales Rather Large—Prices Are Inclined to Sag

The London colonial wool auctions, which are the major barometer of wool values at the moment, are not progressing with as much assurance as many had thought probable after the first sharp decline in prices at the opening last week was recorded.

As a matter of fact, there is not the buying power in evidence at the sales which many had expected, and the withdrawals from the sales have been rather large, while prices have shown a sagging tendency in cases where sales have been made.

The attitude of buyers in all world's markets has suggested the thought to careful observers that possibly the unsettled financial conditions in many European markets, as well as in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, are based upon a probable eventuality of more than ordinary import, but just what it may be is not clear.

The thing which is clear on the surface of the wool markets is that the supply of wool is much too heavy for present requirements and that there is not the absorptive ability to lift the new clip of the Southern Hemisphere, even at present low prices, which might be supposed to exist.

Certainly, it is fair to say that buyers are not showing much confidence in the future of the market at the present moment.

Prices Are Easy

Monday was Commonwealth Day in Australia, and all sales were suspended. At the resumption in Melbourne and Sydney yesterday, however, competition was less eager. In the former market, the selection was largely of topmaking wools and not too choice in consequence of which withdrawals were fairly heavy and prices showed an easing tendency.

At the sale in Sydney, the selection was better, and there was fair competition in evidence from the Continent, which was the principal buyer with France the chief operator. Bradford was buying moderately in this market, also, but Japan was showing less than the customary interest in the wools offered. The market was slightly easier than at the previous sales there, and super combing 64-70s were costing the equivalent of about 59 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston.

Prices for wool in the New Zealand auctions have been gradually declining. At the sale in Wanganui last Friday, there was an offering of some 20,000 bales, which comprised mostly average wools, for which prices clean landed in bond at Boston figured about on the following bases according to grade: Average 50-56s, about 37 cents; 48-50s about 38 cents; 46-48s about 31 cents; 44-46s about 30 cents; 40-44s about 29 cents; 36-40s about 26 cents.

Buenos Aires Unsettled

Crossbreds at the River Plate, also, have been offered at lower prices. Thus round lots of super skirted wools (not rewound) have been offered at 24 cents, cost and freight, in bond, for 58-60s, 56s and 50s; 11s IVs and Vs at 20 cents out of Montevideo, while some wools have been sold in limited quantities at a cent a pound less for the finer qualities.

In Buenos Aires, conditions still are very unsettled, although there have been reports that the strike which has been on in the Central Market is practically ended. There has been very little business done in Buenos Aires for the last two or three weeks, a disagreement between shippers and consignees in the Central having arisen which has not been easily adjusted.

The declining tendency in the foreign markets has had its effect no doubt upon the market for piece-goods, and has tended to delay buying momentarily.

Further openings of heavyweight lines have been made by the leading manufacturers more or less in line with the prices named by the American Woolen Company at its initial opening of staples, although due to a change in discounts, the prices named in some instances have appeared to be rather lower than those named by the leading factor a week or more ago.

In the Local Market

Current business in the local market has been limited during the week but there has been some interest shown by certain mills at the new level of prices recently established.

Thus a fair weight of staple territory fine and fine medium wool has been sold in the clean range of 75@80 cents for good to choice wools, the higher prices being for graded selected wools, some of which is said to have been purchased just under 80 cents.

There has been some business done also in half-blood staple wools of the Montana type at about 78 cents, also.

Three-eighths and quarter-blood fleeces have been rather neglected and that is also true of territory medium combing wools. Whil some houses want more money, it is doubtful if three-eighths or quarter-blood Ohio and Michigan or similar fleeces would command more than 36 cents at the moment.

Scoured wools were hardly so active last week, although prices have shown comparatively little change. Some choice double A scoured wools are reported sold in the range of 92@95 cents, and some A wools at around 80 cents. There is occasional call for B supers in the range of 65@70 cents for fair to good super wools with choice wools of LB type quoted at 72@75 cents. Noils are steady with fine white choice lots quoted at about 56@58 cents.

The demand for mohair continued very limited, and prices are hardly more than nominal at around 50 cents for original bag Texas stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

	1929	1928
Dec. gross	$6,511,920	$6,192,936
Bal aft tax & rts.	1,179,374	2,017,556
*Dec. after chgs	198,580	640,276
6 months gross	35,749,805	33,662,345
Bal aft tax & rts.	7,335,003	8,846,110
*Def aft chgs	929,179	575,600

*After Manhattan Railway dividend †Surplus.

FREIGHT LOADINGS OFF

NEW YORK—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ending Jan. 18 totaled 847,353 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was a reduction of 84,508 from corresponding week in 1929 and of 37,330 below corresponding week two years ago. Total was also a reduction of 15,838 below the preceding week. All districts reported reductions in loadings of all commodities from last year, while all districts except eastern and Pocahontas reported decreases from 1928.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7987 bales, of which 6500 were sold. A good selection of greasy merinos which were offered met with keen competition, with prices in sellers' favor. Scoured merinos were irregular and were frequently bought in.

GULF COAST LINES

Gulf Coast Lines net for 1929 equals $7.57 a share on 150,000 shares, against $6.05 in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations at 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99	99
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99¼
Am Chain deb 6s '32	99½	99⅛
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	99⅛	99⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	99⅝	99⅜
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	102⅝	101½
Am Ice 5s '53	95	94¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	87¾	87¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	100¾
Am T & T 4½s '29	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	143⅛	142¾
Am T & T 5s wi	103⅛	103⅛
Am T & T col 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	101	100⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	105⅝	105⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	100	99⅜
Armour & Co 4½s	86	86
Armour & Co 5½s '39	88¾	88¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85	84⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	93	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	133	133
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	97½	97½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96⅝	96⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '59	75½	75½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	107	107
B&O cv 4½s '33	85⅝	85⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	99	98⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅜	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	101¼	101
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	109½	109
Beth Steel col 5s '42	101⅛	101¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	101⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	39⅞	38⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	41⅞	41⅞
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	86	86
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 6s '68	96	95¾
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	89½	89½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	96	96
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93⅝	93⅝
Can Nat 5s	93	93
Can North 4½s	99¾	99¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	98⅞	98⅞
Can North sf 5s '40	114⅜	114⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	111	110
Can Pacific 4½s '46	84½	84½
Can South con 5s '57	97⅝	97⅝
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103⅜	103⅜
Cen Dist Tel 5s	95½	95½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102⅛	102⅛
Cen Hudson Gas 5s	98⅜	98⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Cen N E 4s	91⅞	91⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	81½	81⅜
Cen RR B of Ga 5s	101⅛	101⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Ches & O 4½s '47 reg	95	95
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	94	94
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅞	95⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	97½	97½
Ches & O 4½s A	103	103
Chi B & Q 4s '58	92	91⅝
Chi B&Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Chi G West 4s '59	103⅝	103⅝
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	65¼	65¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	57	57
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91⅜	91⅜
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	91⅛	91⅛
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	88½	88½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	92	92
Chi & Nw cv 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Chi & Nw 5s '30	95	88½
Chi Railway 5s '27	100⅝	100⅝
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	75	75
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96	96
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92⅝	92⅝
Cin Ter Ha & SE 1st 5s '60	90	90
Cin Un Sta 5s '44	102¼	102¼
C & W Indiana 4s '52	86	85⅞
C & W Indiana 5½s '62	103½	103½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95¼	95¼
Colo Indust 5s '34	87	87
Colo Southern 4s '29	98⅜	98⅜
Colo Southern rfg & Ref 4s '35	88	88
Colo Southern 4s '29	98⅜	98⅜
Colo Southern rfg & Ref 4s '35	88	88
Colo Southern 4½s '80	88	88
Colo Southern 4½s '80	88	88
Colo Southern 4½s '80

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS WIN FROM MAROONS

Boston Scores Fifth in Succession—N. Y. Rangers and Chicago Triumph

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	23	0	4	114	64	46
N. Y. Rangers	15	2	11	101	85	32
Chicago	14	3	10	78	68	31
Detroit	11	3	13	81	87	25
Pittsburgh	4	2	21	72	116	10
Canadian Division						
Montreal	14	3	10	87	73	31
Canadiens	12	4	10	82	72	28
Ottawa	11	4	13	84	84	26
Toronto	10	3	12	69	78	23
N.Y.Americans	7	2	19	64	101	16

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Rangers 4, Americans 3 (overtime).
Chicago 2, Ottawa 1.
Canadiens 3, Montreal 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Scoring a goal early in the third period when Munro, Dutton and Walsh opposed a full Canadien team the Habitants broke a 1-to-1 tie with their local National Hockey League rivals, the Maroons, here Tuesday night, and while the Maroons were marshalling their forces less than two minutes later the Canadiens added another which proved to be the winning goal. The score of 3-to-2 gave the Canadiens their first win in four starts against the Maroons this season and prolonged the series for the George Kennedy Trophy, emblematic of the city professional hockey championship.

The game started off at a fast clip and there was no scoring for 30 minutes. As the efforts of the attackers went unrewarded the checking became closer and more strenuous. Morenz opened the scoring on an individual rush but less than two minutes later Trottier scored after a rush by Munro. Morenz broke the tie in the third on a pass from Larochelle and then gave Joliat a pass for the Canadiens' third. Smith outguessed the Canadien defense for the last goal of the game. The summary:

CANADIENS		MONTREAL
Joliat, Carson, G. Mantha, lw		
	rw, Smith, Ward, W. Phillips	
Morenz, Lepine, Mondou, c		
	c, Stewart, M. Phillips	
Washie, Larochelle, rw		
	lw, Siebert, Trottier, Northcott	
Burke, McCaffrey, ld-rd, Boucher, Munro		
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd-ld, Dutton, Wilcox		
Hainsworth, g		g, Walsh

Score—Canadiens 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Morenz 2, Joliat for Canadiens; Trottier and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Larochelle for Morenz 2 Canadiens; Munro for Montreal. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Chicago Blackhawks kept in the close struggle with the New York Rangers for second place in the American group of the National Hockey League by defeating the local Senators by 2 to 1, here on Tuesday night, the visitors' second win on Ottawa ice this season. The defeat cost the locals their tie for second place with Canadiens and endangered their hold on third place as they are only three points ahead of Toronto and have played three more games.

The game started off at a fast pace and as long as the numerically smaller Senators could keep up with the speed of the Hawks they were able to hold their own, but gradually the frequent reliefs to the visitors and the continuance of the speed told and eight minutes after the second period Gottselig scored on an individual play to offset the goal scored by Kilrea on a pass from Clancy in the opening 20 minutes. After the start of the third period, when the locals staged a strong but unsuccessful attack, the Hawks started to have a margin on the play and they scored on a three-man rush, with Arbour and Ingram making the opening for Somers. The summary:

CHICAGO		OTTAWA
Arbour, Couture, Ripley, Gottselig, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Gagne	
Somers, Dutkowski, Cook, c		
	c, Lamb, Cox, Connor	
Ingram, March, Adams, rw		
	lw, Kilrea, Touhey	
Wentworth, ld	rd, Clancy, Starr	
Graham, Bostrom, rd-ld, Smith, Shields		
Gardner, g		g, Connell

Score—Chicago 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Gottselig and Somers for Chicago; Kilrea for Ottawa. Assists—Arbour and Ingram for Chicago; Clancy for Ottawa. Referees—C. J. Denneny, Ottawa, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers defeated the Americans Tuesday in their National Hockey League game, 4 to 3. Masseear scored the first goal on a long shot, after taking a pass from Burch, but a minute later Bourgeault took a pass from Murdoch and equalized. The balance of the session was closely fought, but the goalies held the nets clear. The second session was also even, and again the Americans scored first when a rush by Himes and an angle shot eluded Roach. Later, while two Americans were in the penalty box, Patrick used his four-man attack in vain, but finally Johnson took a hand, and his pass to Boucher gave the latter an easy shot to tie the score once more.

Boucher put the Rangers ahead for the first time on a direct attack early in the third period. But once more the Reds were tied when Burch scored on a similar play. The Ranger attack was constant, but Brydge and Worters prevented damage. Keeling was awarded a goal early in the overtime when Simpson threw his stick just as the wingman was shooting. Desperate American attacks followed, but the game ended before any more goals came. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS		N. Y. AMERICANS
F. Cook, Keeling, lw		
	rw, McVeigh, Boyd, Patterson	
Boucher, Murdoch, c	c, Himes, Holmes	
W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy, rw		
	lw, Sheppard, Masseear, Burmister	
Johnson, Taylor, Bourgeault, ld		
	rd, Simpson, Burch	
Bourgeault, Foster, rd		
	ld, Brydge, Conacher	
Roach, g		g, Worters

Score—Rangers 4, Americans 3. Goals—Boucher 2, Bourgeault, Keeling for Rangers; Masseear, Himes, Burch for Americans. Assists—Murdoch, Johnson for Rangers; Burch for Americans. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

The Boston Bruins have brought their second winning streak of the present National Hockey League season to five as a result of defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates by a score of 6 to 0 at the Boston Garden Tuesday night. It was the second shutout of the season for Thompson, Bruin goalie.

From early in the first period it was apparent that the visitors were being outplayed and at no time after the first Boston score did Pittsburgh show possibilities of winning. Oliver scored on a play made by Shore and Barry to start the scoring. Hutton, Clapper and Barry scored in the second session, the last two on passes from Weiland and Galbraith, respectively.

Clapper and MacKay added two more in the final session on assists from Weiland and Carson to end the scoring. The locals seemingly devoted time and attention to developing their passing game. There were only four penalties throughout. The summary.

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH
Galbraith, Gainor, MacKay, lw		
	rw, Darragh, White	
Barry, Weiland, Carson, c		
	c, Fraser, Briden, Drury, Milks	
Oliver, Clapper, Hutton, rw		
	lw, Lowrey, Jarvis	
Hitchman, Owen, ld-rd, McKinnon, Spring		
Owen, Shore, rd-ld, Milks, Smith, Fraser		
Thompson, g		g, Miller

Score—Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0. Goals—Clapper 2, Barry, Oliver, MacKay, Hutton for Boston. Assists—Weiland 2, Shore, Barry, Galbraith, Carson for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Jean Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boucher Leading League's Scorers

Weiland and Clapper Lead in Goals Scored—Stewart and Kilrea Tied

How much can individuals and combinations be judged by the figures of the scoring list? With the 1929-1930 instructions the scorers counting assists on rebounds and allowing double assists the figures are amusing. Taking the American division list as an example: The first six goal scorers comprise the Ranger and Boston front lines of the Cook brothers and Boucher and Gainor, Clapper and Weiland of the Bruins, respectively. The Ranger line has the very questionable record of having scored 62 goals and 61 assists, while the Boston line has scored 64 goals and only 51 assists, although the combination play seems equally as good on the Boston line as the New York line.

In all Rangers have scored 101 goals and 90 assists, leaving only 11 of the teams' goals as unassisted this season. Boston has scored 114 goals with 96 assists, leaving only 18 unassisted goals. Double assists are quite regular among the scorers at Ranger games in the New York Garden, earned or otherwise. It is almost a useless chase for any scorer to try to beat out one of the Cooks or Boucher.

Clapper and Weiland of the Bruins lead the league in goals scored, according to the official list, for this week with 25. Boucher, Rangers, leads the scoring list with 21 goals and 26 assists for a total of 47 points. Weiland and W. Cook follow with 43 points each, while Clapper, Gainor and F. Cook all follow in order two points behind each other.

As a result of Tuesday's games the race for the lead among the scorers in the Canadian group tightened considerably with Kilrea now tied with Stewart with 32 points each. Lamb and Clancy of Ottawa and Himes of Americans are tied for third with 25 points. Joliat is only one point behind these three with 16 goals and eight assists. The first 12 scorers in each division follow:

American Division

Player	Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Boucher, Rangers		21	26	47
W. Cook, Rangers		19	24	43
Weiland, Boston		25	18	43
Clapper, Boston		25	12	37
Gainor, Boston		14	21	35
F. Cook, Rangers		22	11	33
Cooper, Detroit		14	11	25
Goodfellow, Detroit		12	10	22
Darragh, Pittsburgh		4	14	22
Milks, Pittsburgh		12	9	21
Lowrey, Pittsburgh		11	10	21
Hay, Detroit		9	12	21

Canadian Division

Player	Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Stewart, Montreal		23	9	32
H. Kilrea, Ottawa		21	11	32
Lamb, Ottawa		16	9	25
Clancy, Ottawa		14	11	25
Himes, Americans		14	11	25
Joliat, Canadiens		16	8	24
Siebert, Montreal		10	12	22
Finnigan, Ottawa		13	8	21
Morenz, Canadiens		16	5	21
Bailey, Toronto		11	10	21
Smith, Montreal		14	6	20
Cotton, Toronto		12	9	19

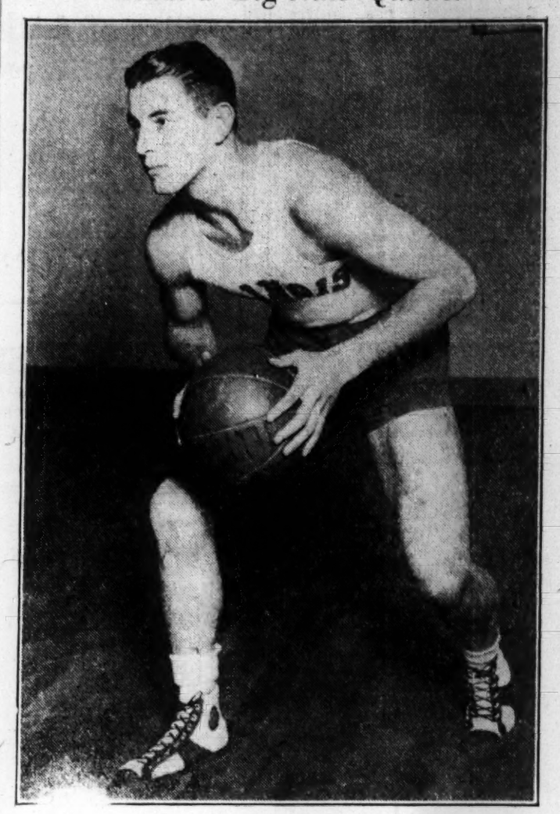
CLARKE TO ASSIST McGRAW

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas A. Clarke, for nine years a catcher with the Cincinnati Reds and later a minor league manager, will go south with the New York Giants to assist Manager John J. McGraw with his pitchers at the San Antonio training camp, Clarke was with the Chicago Cubs in 1918 and was waiting with a bat in his hand to make his first World Series appearance when the game and series ended. He was formerly a manager in the South Atlantic and Virginia Leagues and last year was manager of Chambersburg in the Blue Ridge League.

EXTEND FOOTBALL RELATIONS

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton and Cornell Universities have agreed to extend their football relations through the seasons of 1931 and 1932, it was announced Tuesday by Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control of Princeton University. Cornell will be played the third Saturday in October in those years. Cornell plays Princeton Oct. 18 this year at Princeton. The Tigers will travel to Ithaca for the 1931 battle and Cornell will return to Princeton in 1932.

Leads a 'Big Nine' Quintet



CAPT. D. R. MILLS '30
University of Illinois Basketball Team

Racquet and Tennis in Tie for Leadership

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
University Club	6	2	26	14	.750
Racquet & T. C.	6	2	22	18	.750
Montclair A. C.	5	2	20	15	.714
Princeton Club	4	2	20	15	.571
Park Av. S. C.	4	3	17	18	.571
Rockaway H. C.	3	4	15	20	.428
Staten Isl. Club	3	4	15	20	.428
Heights C'sino	3	5	20	20	.375
Harvard Club	2	6	18	22	.250
Nassau C. C.	1	6	12	23	.142

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The University Club, previous leader in the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class B championship, was forced back into a tie for that place by a defeat at the hands of Montclair Athletic Club on the University Club courts on Tuesday, in the ninth round of the series, by a score of 3 matches to 2. Racquet & Tennis Club climbed into the tie by defeating Nassau Country Club, also by the odd match, on the Racquet Club courts.

The other winners of the day were Rockaway Hunting Club, which disposed of Harvard Club on the courts of the latter, also at 3 to 2, and Heights Casino which defeated Staten Island Club at Brooklyn, 4 to 1. There are only two more rounds and a play-off will probably be necessary to decide the title. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3; UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

W. D. Banks, University, defeated L. R. Dilks, Montclair, 15—8, 15—8, 11—15, 15—12.

E. L. Gordy, Montclair, defeated W. F. Place, University, 11—15, 15—8, 15—17, 15—8, 15—10.

R. P. Swift, Montclair, defeated E. E. Anderson, University, 15—8, 15—12, 16—18, 15—11.

H. D. Harvey, University, defeated R. F. Cook, Montclair, 15—11, 15—3, 15—12.

L. S. Murphy, Montclair, defeated G. M. Schurman, University, 15—12, 12—15, 15—8, 17—14.

RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB 3; NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 2

G. M. Laimbeer, Racquet, defeated S. K. Farrington, Nassau, 15—11, 15—3, 3—15, 15—11.

C. C. Nast, Racquet, defeated J. L. Maxwell, Nassau, 15—12, 15—11, 15—9.

R. P. Rose, Racquet, defeated W. L. Pate, Nassau, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7.

Sherman Trowbridge, Nassau, defeated C. B. Carnegie, Racquet, 11—15, 15—11, 15—9, 18—15.

George Rea, Nassau, defeated C. W. Bowring Jr., Racquet, 9—15, 15—9, 18—16, 18—15.

ROCKAWAY H. C. 3, HARVARD CLUB 2

H. S. Kniffin, Rockaway, defeated F. P. Delafield, Harvard, 15—2, 15—5, 15—9.

Parke Cummings, Harvard, defeated R. K. Osborne, Rockaway, 15—12, 15—11, 15—9.

T. B. McGlinn, Rockaway, defeated C. L. Harding, Harvard, 15—6, 15—9, 15—7.

T. B. Scott, Rockaway, defeated R. F. McCormick, Harvard, 17—16, 16—17, 12—15, 15—12, 15—14.

H. P. Curtis, Harvard, defeated W. A. Prime Jr., Rockaway, 12—15, 15—12, 11—15, 18—16, 15—12.

HEIGHTS CASINO 4, STATEN ISLAND CLUB 1

R. T. Townsend, Staten Island, defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Heights, 15—9, 15—10, 15—11.

Cederic Major, Heights, defeated Henry Ducasse, Staten Island, 15—12, 15—10, 10—15, 18—17.

H. K. Thayer, Heights, defeated P. N. Jones, Staten Island, 15—10, 15—12, 15—9.

E. H. Bigelow, Heights, defeated Richard Lewis, Staten Island, 15—9, 15—10, 15—12.

Fred Miller, Heights, defeated J. J. McPherson, Staten Island, 10—15, 12—15, 15—13, 15—10, 15—8.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Galt	11	1	6	55	66	23
Guelph	9	1	7	62	47	19
Kitchener	7	1	10	44	41	15
Brantford	6	1	10	44	51	13

KITCHENER BREAKS TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont.—By defeating the Brantford team, 5 to 1, here on Tuesday, the locals broke the tie with the visitors for last place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing. Morrison scored three goals for the locals.

GALT CHECKS MAPLE LEAFS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALT, Ont.—The winning streak of the Guelph Maple Leafs in the Canadian Professional Hockey League was partially checked here on Tuesday when the leading Galt Terriers held the visitors to a 4-all tie, which retained for the locals their two-point lead over their opponents.

ANDERSON TO ASSIST ROCKNE

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Reports that Thomas J. Lieb would not return to University of Notre Dame next fall were strengthened Tuesday when it was revealed that Hartley Anderson would replace him as assistant to Coach Knute K. Rockne, head Notre Dame football coach. Lieb, who has been mentioned as a probable successor to Coach Clarence W. Spears of the University of Minnesota and as the next coach of Alabama P. I., refused to discuss the announcement, neither affirming nor denying that he would leave Notre Dame. Anderson, a former Notre Dame football star, was head football coach at St. Louis University last fall.

BIG COLLEGE MEET MAY GO TO BERKELEY

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1932 track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America may be held in the new University of California Stadium at Berkeley, Calif., if invitations extended by the Universities of Southern California, California and Stanford are accepted by the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. The championships will be held in the far West for the first time in its history of more than 50 years.

Eastern members of the association look with favor upon the invitation, which was accompanied by a guarantee of $65,000 to help defray expenses of visiting teams.

The meet would be held late in June or early in July, just before the Olympic Games, for which the intercollegiates could serve as a preliminary tryout.

RED SOX SECURE OUTFIELDER

The Boston American League Baseball Club announced today, the addition of Thomas N. Oliver, outfielder, to the Red Sox roster for next season. Oliver played with the Little Rock Club of the Southern Association in 1929, where he batted .336, led the league by collecting 218 safe hits; batted for a total of 280 bases, and hit 33 doubles, seven triples and five home runs. The Philadelphia Athletics purchased him several months ago, but recently asked waivers on him, so President J. A. R. Quinn of the Sox signed him up. His home is in Montgomery, Ala.

LEADERS HAVE GOOD CHANCES

May Strengthen Their Positions in 'Big Nine' Basketball Standing

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	PC
Purdue	2	0	62	41	1.000
Wisconsin	4	1	116	101	.800
Illinois	2	1	52	47	.667
Michigan	3	2	140	103	.600
Northwestern	3	2	136	123	.600
Indiana	2	2	119	114	.500
Ohio State	1	2	70	70	.333
Chicago	0	3	64	106	.000
Minnesota	0	4	76	120	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Leaders are given opportunities to strengthen their positions during the next seven days in the basketball title race of the Intercollegiate Conference. With the scholastic examinations still under way, only three games are scheduled. The best chance for a close contest is between Purdue, as yet undefeated in two games, and Ohio State, twice a loser and once a winner. They meet on Purdue's floor at Lafayette, Ind., on Monday.

Michigan, which has won three out of five games, but is showing improved scoring power, visits Chicago Friday for what should prove an easy victory. The Maroons lost the three games they played. Another contest takes Ohio State to Minnesota on Saturday.

Wisconsin, which made sure of second place for a while when it defeated Indiana, 23 to 21, last week, has no game in view. The Badgers, who are co-defenders of the title, are in a very strong position with four games won and one lost and only five more to play—all against the same teams with which it built up this record. Wisconsin's victory over the high-scoring Indiana team, and on the Bloomington floor, was something of a surprise. It was due in part to Hoosier-missed free throws and in part to Wisconsin's strong defense. H. E. Foster '30, tall center, got his customary 10 points for the Badgers and held his leadership in individual scoring with 52 points.

Michigan Defense Improved

With J. W. Orwig '30 at right guard the Michigan defense has been greatly improved without decreasing its scoring power. Coach George Veenker started Orwig at forward, his normal position; but the team, after winning an easy opener with Minnesota, lost its next games to Purdue and Illinois. Then Orwig was shifted to guard, and the Wolverines defeated the strong Indiana quintet, 45 to 26. On Monday they won from Minnesota the second time, 26 to 13, and they should have little trouble increasing their winning total to four games when they attack Chicago here Friday.

What little talent was available to Coach N. H. Norgren at Chicago this winter seems to be temporarily out of action. This accounted for the poor showing of the Maroons against Northwestern last Saturday, when they lost, 32 to 17. C. M. Fish '30, right guard, is forced to shoulder the scoring burden now that S. B. Yates '31, forward, is out, and Fish has to take on more than his share of the defense with Harry Ashley '32, guard, on the bench for a time. H. E. Changnon '30, center or forward, is the only other seasoned player on the team and he has not been up to standard in shooting. The return of both Yates and Ashley is necessary if Chicago is to give Michigan any kind of opposition.

Ohio State Looks Better

Ohio State looks better since its victory, 30 to 19, over Minnesota. Its first two games were against the strong Illinois and Wisconsin teams, to which it lost. The Buckeyes encounter even stronger opposition at Purdue next Monday. Fortunately in the meantime they meet Minnesota again, at Minneapolis on Saturday, and may have another victory to bolster their confidence. H. A. Ervin '31, left forward, leads the Ohio State scorers with 22 points, all on baskets.

Purdue's return to action will be welcomed as it played only two games before it took a siesta for the examinations. This left it on top without effort while other teams lengthened the campaign to five games. Whether Purdue will still be on top after it has played five times is the question. Certainly Coach W. L. Lambert has a versatile and talented attack in C. C. Murphy '30, tallest center, and J. B. Wooden '31, right guard, a driving dribbler Murphy is a star at sleeper plays, skilled at taking the long Purdue passes high over head, and useful on follow-up shots when there is a scramble under the basket. Wooden, on the other hand, breaks up many a set defense with a speedy dribble that carries him under the basket to score or be fouled. It probably will take more than Ohio State to stop these two stars and their mates

ATHLETICS PLAY 23 MAJOR GAMES

Many Opportunities to Size Up Teams During Training

CHICAGO (AP)—The two major leagues will have plenty of opportunity for a pre-World Series debate as to their superiority this spring. They will meet in 82 inter-league exhibition games prior to the opening of their championship seasons, April 15.

The world champion Philadelphia Athletics lead as in 1929, with 23 games with teams from the senior circuit, while the Chicago White Sox come next with 17, all with the New York Giants. The Athletics have seven games scheduled with the Phillies, two in Florida and five in Philadelphia. They also encounter the St. Louis Cardinals in four games, the Boston Braves in six, Brooklyn in two and Cincinnati in four.

The New York Yankees tackle National League clubs in 11 games in Florida and end their training season by playing two games with Brooklyn at home. The Yankees have 18 games with minor league clubs on their grand tour of the South and Southwest, after breaking camp at St. Petersburg.

Detroit, training in Florida for the first time, has 11 games with National League clubs, meeting the Braves, Robins, Cardinals, Phillies and the Cincinnati Reds.

The other four American League clubs have only a few interleague contests, St. Louis and Washington each five, Cleveland and Boston, each four. The Browns play Brooklyn and the Cardinals, Cleveland meets the Giants and Cincinnati, Washington takes on the Braves for five games, while the Red Sox meet the Braves and Brooklyn in the North.

PICK-UPS

DIRECTORS of the Pacific Coast League recently held a meeting in California, but little business of interest was discussed. The 1930 schedule will be a split-season affair, the first half opening on April 8 and the second half on July 15.

Paul Zahniser, former major-league pitcher, who played last season with the Toledo American Association Club, has been purchased by Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. He has been a member of the Boston and Washington American League clubs and also the Cincinnati Nationals.

P. J. McLaughlin, a National League umpire back in 1927, has signed to officiate in the Pacific Coast League during 1930.

Myles L. Thomas, pitcher, and C. E. Rice, outfielder, of the Washington American League Club have signed their contracts for 1930. The terms in both cases are straight contracts with no bonus strings attached, President Clark C. Griffith has announced.

According to official averages just released, Outfielder Saunders of the Portland Club was the leading batter in the New England League with a mark of .399. He took part in 126 games and also had the most total bases, 293; the most two-base hits, 56; and batted in the greatest number of runs, 145. The Lynn club, which was defeated in the final play-off by Manchester, led in team batting with an average of .303, being the only club to hit over .300.

The Boston Braves recently announced their club roster for next season. The following number of players will make the trip South for spring training: 11 pitchers, three catchers, eight infielders and the same number of outfielders.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	11	6	5	48	31	28
Portland	12	3	6	33	19	27
Seattle	7	5	8	34	37	19
Victoria	4	2	15	32	60	10

PORTLAND WITHIN A POINT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Portland's Buckaroos climbed back to within one point of the league-leading Vancouver Lions here Tuesday night by defeating the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest, 3 to 2. The Rinkless Cubs were adopted by Seattle fans for the night and proceeded to put up a game struggle, losing out in the overtime. Pratt got the first goal for Portland after 19 minutes of the first period. A minute after the second period started, McGoldrick added the Buckaroos' second. Five minutes later Evans scored Victoria's first score from the Blue line and Kelly took Paul Runge's pass shortly after to tie. Neither team scored in the third period. Coupez won for Portland after six minutes of overtime with a beautiful shot.

YOUNG GOLFER QUALIFIES

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Turning in the fine totals of 39—36—75, William Connellan Jr., youthful champion of the Indian Wood Country Club of Detroit, won the qualifying medal Tuesday, in the annual Florida East Coast championship at the St. Augustine Links. Three birdie 3s enabled the Michigan entrant to set the pace for his field and win by a one-stroke margin. Second honors went to E. T. McGovern of Great Barrington, Mass., with 35—41—76.

C. A. A. ELECTS C. B. SPAULDING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Charles B. Spaulding, heading the first members ticket put up in 10 years, won the election for president of the Chicago Athletic Association here Tuesday night. The C. A. A. is famous for its brilliant track, field and swimming teams. Mr. Spaulding has been a member of the club since 1898, and defeated James G. Barsalous, who was favored by the regular nominating committee. The retiring president is Oliver R. Hogue.

MISS HICKS LEADS FIELD

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., led a field of more than 50 women golfers here Tuesday in the qualifying round of the third annual Mid-South open championship for women, which opened the Pine Needles course for the season. Miss Hicks, scoring a fine 79 over the most difficult course of its type, and brilliantly outclassed the rest of the field.

NEW YORK ENGAGES BRENNAN

NEW YORK (AP)—William Brennan, veteran Southern Association umpire, will handle the spring exhibition games of the New York Giants, James J. Tierney, secretary of the National League club, announced Tuesday. Brennan, whose home is at Memphis, Tenn., has called balks and strikes for the Giants in the spring, on several seasons.

TROEH HAS PERFECT SCORE

PHILADELPHIA—Frank Troeh of Portland, Ore., turned in a perfect score of 50 flyers in Tuesday's feature of the four-day North American amateur trapshooting tournament at the new Trevose Gun Club. He made the only perfect score in this event. The one perfect score of 100 clay targets was shot by E. W. Renfro of Dell, Mo., and Troeh led the field in the shoot at 100 double targets, scoring 93 breaks.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 57

JOHN P. GOTTSELIG

Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League.

First played professional hockey for the Regina Capitals in the Western Canada Hockey League in 1926-27. He was born at Regina, Saskatchewan, June 24, 1905. He is 5ft. 10in. in height, weighs about 166 pounds, is a left-hand shot and plays left wing. His record:

1923-24—Regina Pats, Jrs., Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association.
1924-25—Regina Pats, Jrs., Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association.
1925-26—Regina "Vics, "Big Four" Prairie amateur hockey.
1926-27—Regina Capitals, Western Canada Hockey League.
1927-28—Winnipeg, American Hockey Association.
1928-29—Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League.

CETRULO TOPS JUNIOR FOILS

Goes Undefeated to Qualify in the National Fencing Championship Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gerald I. Cetrulo, former Dartmouth College captain, stood out as the leading fencer to qualify for the national junior foils fencing championship in the preliminary qualifying rounds for New York, held for the first time this year on Tuesday, at the New York Athletic Club. Now representing the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A., he came through the two rounds without losing a bout.

The other five selected from the field of 35 contenders were Albert C. Vogt, also of the Saltus Club; Arthur Federici, of Newark, qualifying from the northern New Jersey division; Wallace Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Norman Cohn, also of the Fencers' Club; and Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Vince. But all of these with the exception of Vogt, failed to come through undefeated, and the latter lost more touches than Cetrulo.

The competitors were first divided into six strips, with two coming up to the second round from each strip, and three of the latter qualifying from each. The strips were arranged as follows:

Capriles Wins Five

Strip 1. Miguel A. de Capriles, and Walter Grautoff, New York University; Russell W. Davenport, Fencers' Club; Arthur Muray, New York Athletic Club; Antoine Baptiste, Saltus Club; and Daniel Gaudin Jr., Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia. Capriles won all five bouts, but Davenport won over Baptiste and Muray on touches, after tying on bouts, 3—2.

Strip 2. Albert C. Vogt, Saltus Club; Harold Picket and Samuel Goldensten, New York University; Arthur Federici, Newark; Coleman Moody, New Rochelle, and Bernardo de la Guarla, Washington Square Fencers. Vogt came through with five wins while again the touches had to be counted to settle the other places, Federici, 13, winning over Goldensten, 15, and Picket 17.

Strip 3. Gerald I. Cetrulo and A. V. Ferro, Saltus Club; Norman Cohn, Fencers' Club; R. B. Stringfellow, New York Athletic Club; and M. Edward Fox, College of the City of New York. Cetrulo, with three victories, and Cohn, with a score of 3—1, emerged victors.

Strip 4. Edwin L. Dow, Saltus Club; Joseph Castellanos, Newark; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince; Averill Liebow, College of the City of New York; Thomas A. Moore, New York Athletic Club, and Frank Marson, New York University. Dow won all five, with Bruder second, 4—1.

Barmack Leads Strip Five

Strip 5. Arthur J. Fregosi and Percy L. Kynaston, Saltus Club; Louis Russo, New York University; Joseph E. Barmack, College of the City of New York; Frank Ingoglia, New York Athletic Club, and James Nasmith 2d., Salle de Vince. Barmack with 4—0, and Russo, with 4—1, were the survivors.

Strip 6. Marcel Pasche, Edward Meylan, of the Saltus Club; Max Kapner, New York University; Julio De La Cerra, Salle de Vince; Gervase Thomas, New Rochelle, and Wallace Goldsmith, Fencers' Club. Goldsmith won four in a row, with Pasche second, 4—1.

Cetrulo and Vogt each won four bouts in a row in the first strip of the second round, so their bout was called off. Third place went to Bruder on the percentage basis, over Davenport and Barmack. Bruder was touched 21 times, to 22 against Davenport, and 23 against Barmack. Russo was the other contender on this strip.

In the other second round encounter, Goldsmith scored four out of five with Cohn also getting four out of five. Again touches had to be resorted to to determine the third qualifier, and again the margin was to touch. 21 being charged against Federici, with Pasche and Capriles charged with one more each. The summaries:

G. I. Cetrulo defeated Bruder, 5—2; Russo, 5—2; Davenport, 5—1; Barmack, 5—1.

A. C. Vogt defeated Bruder, 5—3; Russo, 5—0; Davenport, 5—3; Barmack, 5—2.

P. W. Bruder defeated Russo, 5—4; Davenport, 5—2.

R. W. Davenport defeated Russo, 5—4; Barmack, 5—3.

J. E. Barmack defeated Bruder, 5—4; Russo, 5—4.

Louis Russo lost five bouts.

Wallace Goldsmith defeated Federici, 5—2; Dow, 5—2; Pasche, 5—4; Capriles, 5—4.

Norman Cohn defeated Federici, 5—4; Dow, 5—3; Capriles, 5—4; Goldsmith, 5—1.

Arthur Federici defeated Dow, 5—4; Pasche 5—2.

Marcel Pasche defeated Dow, 5—3; Cohn, 5—4.

M. de Capriles defeated Federici, 5—3; Pasche, 5—4.

E. L. Dow defeated Capriles, 5—1.

HOCKEY NOTES

"NO EXCUSES this time," said Manager Fredrickson of the Pirates in the Bruin dressing room following the latter's 6-to-0 victory. "Don't see how any team can beat you when you play that kind of hockey." At times during the game the locals were unable to click as desired, but at other times the champions played perfect teamwork, and Goalie Miller of the Pirates saved many certain-looking goals.

Detroit Olympics have lost the use of a promising center for about six weeks, in the mishap that will force James Creighton, former Port Arthur star, to the sidelines. With Creighton out, Olympics have asked for the loan of Pierre Belleville, now with Detroit Cougars, and will probably get him.

Earl Robinson, Montreal Maroon spare center, has been sent to the Windsor team, for whom he scored three goals in the first game against Toronto in the International Hockey League. Robinson will not stay in the minor leagues long.

Montreal Maroon fans have little to enthuse over with two straight defeats from arch rivals, Ottawa and Canadiens. Maroons first lost to the Senators last Saturday, 4 to 0, and were defeated by Canadiens, 3 to 2, Tuesday night.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon of Ottawa has donated to the Ottawa Senators for annual competition a fine silver challenge cup. His Excellency proposes that the cup be awarded to the player adjudged to be of most assistance to the team.

With the signing of Harold Tabor, star right wing of the Ottawa Shamrocks, by Detroit, although he is not to report until next season, it would seem that the fertile field of amateur hockey in Ottawa is about to be raided extensively.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Cincinnati 24, Dayton 20.
Simpson 31, Western Union 14.
DePaul 23, Nevada 24.
St. Cloud Teach. 35, Minn. Agnes 31.
St. Ambrose 31, Augustana 26.
Grove City 28, Geneva 28.

THREE TEAMS TIED FOR THIRD PLACE

St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Louis All Win Contests

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	12	9	6	42	30	33
Duluth	8	12	9	47	53	28
Tulsa	8	11	8	44	45	27
St. Paul	9	9	9	48	48	27
St. Louis	9	9	10	57	64	27
Minneapolis	9	6	14	51	49	24

RESULTS TUESDAY
Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.
St. Paul 7, Tulsa 6.
St. Louis 3, Duluth 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John St. John, former amateur hockey player, was the star of Kansas City's victory over Minneapolis in their American Hockey Association game Tuesday night in the Pla-Mor Ice Palace. Playing his first full game in the Kansas City lineup, St. John scored the only goal in his team's 1-to-0

News of FREEMASONRY

AIRING of divergent opinions may be interpreted as a hopeful indication for any movement. So the fact that different Masonic leaders are advancing varying methods of action for the betterment of the craft only proves that active thinking is in progress and should not give rise to pessimism in the rank and file of the membership. A proposal from Illinois that chapter degrees be eliminated as prerequisite to Knights Templar membership brings vigorous rejoinder from the neighboring jurisdiction of Wisconsin. It is argued, and logicelly, that too many "appendent" organizations are causing Freemasons to lose sight of fundamentals. This should prove food for thought to all members of the order.

* * *

Concern for the progress of the fraternity brings a word of optimism from the National League of Masonic Clubs. Slower accretion of membership is held to be no cause for alarm by this authority, but merely the "backswing of the pendulum that swelled the ranks of fraternalism during and immediately after the World War." The league reports approximately 600 enrolled clubs throughout the country with a membership of 200,000 on its roster and the entire body taking an active place in the field of public service.

* * *

Sustained interest in local Masonic clubs was evidenced in a recent ceremonial of Fourth Estate Lodge of Boston. Degree teams from three newspaper clubs participated in the work, and one of them, the Rule and Line Club of the Boston Herald, proudly called attention to the fact that six fathers and their six sons were listed among its membership.

* * *

Dayton (O.) Consistory has initiated an ambitious program running through the first three months of the year, and all leading up to its spring reunion when its one hundredth or "century" class will be admitted on April 8 to 11. Special exercises are arranged for each month's session. That for January included a stirring address on the "Influence of Masonry on Civilization" by Col. F. C. Runkle, governor of the National Military Home, a Masonic student and orator. Scottish Rite Masons in that vicinity are enthusiastic over this "century" program.

* * *

New Providence Lodge, No. 128, of Maryville, Tenn., is proud of its treasurer, Bro. William M. Wine was first elected in 1891 and was recently installed for the thirty-eighth consecutive term. He was made a Mason in Rockford Lodge, No. 469, and during his membership in New Providence Lodge has seen it grow in numbers from 40 to 320. It now stands about twenty-fifth from the top of the list of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Its charter was signed by Andrew Jackson, Grand Master, who was later President of the United States, and it celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1923. Brother Wine is also a member of Maryville Chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.

* * *

Addressing the one hundred and forty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, John L. Phoenix, Grand Master, recommended erection of a temple at the orphanage at Oxford, and that meetings be held there at least once in three years. He proposed that it be known as the Grand Lodge Temple and that the offices of the Grand Secretary and other designated Grand officers be located at Oxford instead of at Raleigh as at present. He advised that annual Grand Lodge meetings be held in rotation in three sections of the State.

* * *

Masons from seven states assembled for the January communication of Henry Barnes Lodge in Dayton, Ky. The Pere Marquette (railroad) Square Club was guest of honor, traveling more than 300 miles to participate in the ceremony. Grand Lodge officers from three states and Past Masters from two lodges in England were present. Five candidates were raised to the degree of Master Mason and the work of the "Barnestormers" degree team won new laurels. This meeting completed the term of Chester Droege as presiding Master of Henry Barnes Lodge.

The Listener Speaks

STRANGELY enough, one of the most striking things about the second of the Columbia "Conclave of Nations" periods at 10:30 on Tuesday, althouugh it was devoted to Peru, was the remarkably good use made of the English language. Seldom has clearer enunciation been heard on the air than that used in the talks given by representatives of the South American Republic—and, needless to say, Frank Knight, the announcer for this hour, is unsurpassed in this direction.

To many people South America is a rather vague neighborhood, associated with tangos, revolutions and perhaps the United Fruit Company. To them the contents of this fine program must have been a considerable surprise.

To begin with, it soon appeared that Peru has a real musical culture of its own. This was represented by a group of numbers directed by Channon Collinge, with his customary care for every detail of effect. In the course of this concert it became evident, too, that the country has a background of aboriginal history and legend, which is even more interesting in many ways than those of the North American continent.

Some idea of these predecessors of European settlement was given in the course of a general description of Peru by the First Secretary of the Embassy, J. Alvarez de Buenavista. This talk also sketched concisely the progress being made in every direction, from the installation of modern sewage systems to the erection of elaborate hotels for the accommodation of tourists.

Although Señor de Buenavista was obviously oppressed by a sense of having much to say in a short time, he used the most perfect English possible, and by carefully considered sentences managed to cover a great deal of ground.

Dr. Herman Velarde, the Ambassador from Peru, spoke briefly too in expression of the cordial friendship between his country and the United States which this program represents.

It is easy to speculate after hearing a program of this type upon the probability of eventual Pan-American chain radiocasts which will make mutual understanding a much simpler matter. D. M.

New York Theaters

Civic Repertory Theater
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A folk comedy of the pleasantest sort is "The Women Have Their Way," by the Brothers Quintero, the latest addition to the repertory of the Civic Repertory Theater Company, directed by Eva LeGallienne, at the Fourteenth Street Theater. The English version of this Spanish play was made by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker. The settings and costumes, designed by Aline Bernstein, are costly and tasteful beyond all expectations at a theater charging such low prices as the Civic, but, judging from the pleasure manifested by Monday evening's audience, the expense will be justified by many presentations of this happy play.

There were smiles on both sides of the footlights at this performance, for "The Women Have Their Way" is almost a novelty in this New York theater season in being a comedy of good manners. It sent its audience away chattering and laughing down the street, warmed by the geniality of a play that keeps constantly to the good-humored note in its story of a youth from Madrid who is pushed by gossiping tongues into a match with a village belle.

At the end, when the young man (played by Donald Cameron with a politely indignant fervor) has yielded not at all reluctantly to the inevitable, the formidable Concha Puerto asks him if there are any complaints. The young man, at once rueful and happy, admits that there are none. He is a marked man the moment Concha gets into action, and this part as played by Leona Roberts with exuberance and full flavor was, next to Miss LeGallienne's characterization of the belle, the most applauded of the evening.

It is pleasant to see Miss LeGallienne as the belle, Juanita, in the softly feminine guise that this little comedy of gossip and coquetry requires, floating about in lacy furbelows, with the color running high in her cheeks, and participating in the chorus of kindly smiles and pastoral wit. Egon Brecher as the genial padre, Mary Ward as his patrician sister, Josephine Hutchinson and Ria Mooney as her fluttering daughters, Merle Maddern as the wise aunt of Juanita, Elizabeth Shelly as a rustic girl, Sayre Crawley as the whimsical doctor and all the others conspired to evoke a peaceful and merry picture of life in a sleepy corner of Andulusia.

For contrast, Miss LeGallienne offers as a curtain raiser a sophisticated little sketch by Alfred Sutro, chiefly interesting because it offers her opportunity for a slight but neatly drawn sketch of a woman who is bored with her husband, who rejoices in the chance of telling his friend so aloud, who admits that she has something more than a friendly regard for that friend, and sends him off to China. They both live happily ever after in their separate hemispheres. E. C. S.

MRS. HALL MAKES BEQUESTS

Bequests in the will of Mrs. Ellen P. Hall of Cambridge include $20,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $5000 to Harvard University, $5000 each to the Botanic Garden and Gray Herbarium, Franklin Square House, Boston, the New England Home for Little Wanderers and the Children's Mission, Boston, $2500 each to the Home for Aged People in Roxbury, the House of the Good Samaritan and the Boston Children's Aid Society, $2000 each to the Animal Rescue League of Boston and the Elizabeth Peabody House Association.

MOVIES PLANNED IN MAINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Some $2000 has been allotted by the Governor and Council for making motion pictures of the wild life and scenery of Maine. It is planned to take 20 reels of these pictures, the work being done under the supervision of the State Game Department.

DURANT GROUP ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Durant, Inc., Miss Lillian F. Thain was elected secretary; Mrs. Bessie D. Ducy, treasurer, and Miss Gertrude A. Wood, assistant treasurer. Six new members were elected to the board of governors.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 30

Transoceanic Radiocast

Frederic William Wile (CBS transcontinental). Mr. Wile's regular weekly talk, except that it is coming from London, where he is covering the London conference for the Columbia Broadcasting System. 8:15.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Thirty minutes from Manhattan's largest hotel. 6.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). From one of New York's many "dine and dance" places. 6:30.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra (Lehn & Fink—WJZ Chain). "Flapperette" and "The Skaters' Waltz" on two pianos. Orchestra opening with tune from Duncan Sisters' picture, featuring a group from Gershwin's "Strike Up the Band," "Limehouse Blues" and "Why Do You Suppose?" from Richard Rodgers' "Heads Up." 8.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Burwell and Banker, pianists; Phil Cook, humorist, thespian (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental), two sketches by Mr. Cook, "Family Photographs," a takeoff on tintypes and chromos in the family album, and "Easy to Play," impersonating two musically inclined Negroes. A waltz group, the usual "guess group," and medleys of show and picture tunes by Mr. Vallee. 8.

Irving Kaufman, baritone; "Sport Drama," Phillips Carlin; Gustave Haenschen, conductor (Champion—WJZ Chain). The Carlisle Indians-Harvard game of 1911 is subject of Mr. Carlin's drama. Specialties by the soloist, and from the orchestra. 8:30.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra (CBS transcontinental). From the Park Central Hotel. 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain). Humorous variations of Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," by Gregory Stone. Milton Schwatzwald directs the orchestra through the "Dance of the Giddy Girls" and a selection from the "Radio Ramblers." 5.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworney, contralto; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick, conductor (WJZ Chain). Feature duet, "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," by Miss Nadworney and Mr. House, in "Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS transcontinental). Light classics, light opera, and ballads. Miss Marie Gerard, soprano, sings, "Dear Eyes of You," Ben Alley, tenor, sings "Memories," familiar as a radiocast theme song. Male quartet and orchestra. 8:30.

James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; male quartet; Singing Violins (Sebering—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Popular works of Rachmaninoff and Grieg by male quartet and soloist; a Debussy Arabesque for piano; "Lover Come Back to Me," again by male quartet; Haydn Wood ballad by soloist; Nevin ballad for violins, and close, in popular mood, "Just You, Just Me," by quartet. 8.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, violin soloist and conductor (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Familiar works of Elgar and Liszt; several Jolson ballads, one by the vocal soloist; some "Show Hits of 1899," featuring Herbert's "The Ameer," both soloists working; the close, Keler-Bela's "Lustspiel Overture." 9:30.

Recording Artists (Radio-Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Nathaniel Shilkret, Victor's recording director, leads the orchestra in this period. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). On the theme of "grace," by mixed quartet. 7.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS transcontinental). "Banjo Pete" is now added to this Negro quartet group singing Negro spirituals. 9:30.

"La Forza del Destino" (WEAF Chain). Verdi four-act opera which was first played in Petrograd in 1862. National Grand Opera production under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental).

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental) Grieg's "Triumphal March," first movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and selections from George Gershwin's "Song of the Flame." 7.

Comfort Music (Coward-WEAF Chain) "About Town," a musical travelogue. 7:30.

Concert Orchestra, David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell-WJZ Chain transcontinental) "Carmen" march to open, first of two Gershwin numbers on program, "Memories of the New York Hippodrome," a famous building soon to be demolished. Richard Rodgers, Victor Herbert and George Gershwin to close. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Vienna as expressed through famous melodies of Strauss, Lehar, Komzak and Kreisler. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"As You Like It" (CBS transcontinental) Two scenes, the first between Rosalind and Celia, taken respectively by Eva Gallienne and Josephine Hutchinson, the second between Orlando and Rosalind, taken by Donald Cameron and Miss Le Gallienne, of the Civic Repertory Theater Company. 6:30.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator-WEAF Chain) NBC's "Cheerio" brings noted characters of history for opinions of modernity, but "Cheerio" seems fashioned to get away with it. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Educational

"Canal Boat and Covered Wagon" (Baldwin-Wallace-WTAM) A phase in American history, explained by Prof. W. C. Pautz of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O. 6:45.

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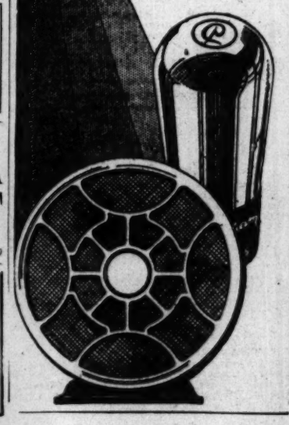

SURPLUS MILK DEPOT PLANNED IN CALIFORNIA

Plant Expected to Benefit Both Distributor and Producer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—A surplus milk depot will be operated at San Bernardino by dairymen and distributors of dairy products in the Los Angeles area, to remedy the surplus milk supply problem which has confronted the milk industry here for some time.

The move to establish the depot was made following a mass meeting of producers and distributors called by Gillette E. Gordon, University of California dairy specialist, and Sam H. Greene, secretary of the California Dairy Council, the latter including all branches of the milk industry.

It is believed the surplus plant will work to the joint benefit of the distributor and the dairyman, eliminating the transportation of surplus milk supply to Los Angeles middlemen and thus relieving them of a non-marketable burden and saving the producer losses due to overproduction. Net profits accruing over and above cost of maintenance and manufacture will be prorated among the producer and his fellow dairymen.

To distributors suddenly faced with the need of emergency supplies, whole milk will be available at the surplus plant. The residue will be converted into by-products, including cream, butter, cheese and milk powders, at the plant, governed by the constantly changing market conditions.

The California Milk Producers' Association's plant at San Bernardino will be rented and equipped with the necessary machinery for a surplus plant, and Charles Burr will serve as manager of the depot.

Los Angeles milk is being produced upon high priced land, which restricts acreage for dairies, and so forces the producer to buy much feed, it was pointed out by both the university dairy specialist and Mr. Greene. Feed prices, it was stated, are controlled to a certain extent by local influences, but milk prices are controlled more by general conditions in the industry throughout the country.

The University of California acted as a neutral party to bring the interests together for the sake of the industry's prosperity and that the public may get good milk at fair prices, according to Mr. Gordon.

The Southern California Milk Dealers' Association was represented at the conference following the mass meeting.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Fairhope: Public High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, Fairfield Avenue, between Yale Street and Clinton Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Stamford: Woman's Club, 45 Prospect Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

FLORIDA

Coconut Grove: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7. Amplifiers used for church grounds.

Daytona Beach (First Church, Daytona): Daytona Beach Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Hollywood: Hollywood Central School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

Homestead (auspices Society, Florida City): Homestead School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Key West: La Concha Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

New Smyrna: Victoria Theater, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Vero Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

West Palm Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

GEORGIA

Atlanta (Second Church): Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair: Church Edifice, Hillside Avenue, near Orange Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Princeton: Garden Theater, Nassau Street, corner Vandeventer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Union City: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Flushing: Good Citizenship League Building, Sanford Avenue and Union Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 7 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 32 Cannon Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Rockville Center: Masonic Temple, Lincoln Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, West New Brighton, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

PENNSYLVANIA

Connellsville: State Armory, West Washington Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, noon, Feb. 7.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (First Church): Infantry Hall, entrances on South Main Street and Benefit Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

WEST VIRGINIA

Huntington: Marshall College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Antonio Gaudino won the Gran Premio Nacional automobile race from Buenos Aires to Cordoba and return, covering the 960-mile course in 18 hours 10 minutes 57 2-5 seconds. Carlos Zatuszeck was second, his time being 18:15:10 and Eduardo Pedrazzini was third, with 19:3:50 2-5.

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(Ardwick) Ltd.
Coal Merchants & Factors
Head Office: 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester
Telephone: 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield
Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations.

ROBINSON'S Bakeries, Bank St., Levenshulme
THE CONFECTIONERS
Branches:
127 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
New Branch: Fog Lane, Didsbury
387 Slade Lane 35 Cross St., orton

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MAISON de CONFIANCE

Your Jeweller should essentially be one in whom you can repose complete confidence. His knowledge of Fine Jewels must be thorough, and his Name, his House, and his Prestige protect you in every purchase.
With the House of Hancock you are safe, and you can go to them for inexpensive gifts as well as for the most important ones.
Make Hancock your Jeweller.
Established 70 years
HANCOCK *and* SON
Jewellers and Silversmiths
29 KING STREET, MANCHESTER

BROUGHTON MODEL LAUNDRY Ltd.
GT. CLOWES ST., BROUGHTON
GOOD LAUNDRY WORK at REASONABLE CHARGES
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, Pleating
BEST WORK GUARANTEED
Ask for our literature.
Tel. 1311-1312 Broughton
Orders collected and delivered within a 6-mile radius of Manchester.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE - MANCHESTER

A. ROLL'S RESTAURANT
ALBERT SQUARE
(Entrance 44 Brazennose St.)
ALSO
SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
29/31 Oxford Street (Proprietor, A. Roll)
Two very popular restaurants catering for the refined taste of Ladies & Gentlemen at moderate charges.
Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
No music. No dancing.

Eckersleys (M/c.) Limited
PRINTERS
STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, etc.
AUBURN WORKS, STOCKPORT ROAD
MANCHESTER
Telephones 2072 & 951 Rusholme

HERBERT HARRISON
Limited
Incorporating
Raeper & Plowman
TAILORS
Correctly Cut Clothes combined with Superior Workmanship.
78 MOSLEY ST., MANCHESTER
(Opposite The Art Gallery)

Tudor Galleries
PIANOFORTE SHOWROOMS & GRAMOPHONE LOUNGE
Organised Service of GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Music Rolls, Library and Sheet Music
Tuning and Repairing —Town or Country
Kindly ask for Catalogue.
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.
Tudor Galleries, 69 & 71, Deansgate, Manchester

THORNBER & SONS
Agency for
"K" SHOES
Exclusively British made
17a Mosley Street, Manchester
Repairs done on the premises same day if required.

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied. Repairs a Speciality.
F. LEWIS
Market St. Garage, Stretford
Phone: Trafford Park 790

UMBRELLAS
Umbrellas Re-Covered in Half-an-Hour
WALMSLEY & SON
1 Victoria Street, Manchester
Telephone 1203 City

Authorised Gas & Water Fitters
Property Repairers
T. & W. A. HANDLEY,
M. Inst. P.; R. P.
146 Stockport Road Levenshulme
Tel. Rusholme 1424
Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

ROCHDALE

S. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Corner of Yorkshire St. & Baillie St.
Rochdale Tel. 3931
Agent for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burberrys

RUNCORN

FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
40, Church St RUNCORN

SCARBOROUGH

SECOND-HAND CARS
With Written Guarantee
Large Selection. Ask for List.
ROYAL GARAGE
34 Bar Street

DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY
CENTRAL HEATING, SANITARY
ENGINEERING & PLUMBING, *etc.*
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Castle Mills Bridge, YORK
Tel. 2218

SHEFFIELD

E. BIVENS
Stationery and Books
Students' Supplies etc
365 Eccleshall Road Tel. 61011

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

PIANOS—GRAMOPHONES
RECORDS
WILSON PECK
LIMITED.
The Home of Music
Everything for Everyone Musical
Established Over 170 Years

THOMAS PORTER & SONS
9, KING STREET,
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
Excellent Service Tel. 23271

Specialists in Boys' Wear *Complete School Outfits*
Hewart & Hewart
56-58 Pinstone St., Sheffield
Tel. 21597

Building, Plumbing and Painting Contractors
MELLING BROS. Ltd.
Reg. Office, Balfour Road
Telephone 41535. Estimates free.

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
See our advertisement on another page.

Pork Products
ERNEST BLENKIRON
88 London Road, Sheffield
Central 26144

SOUTHPORT

BOBBY & COMPANY
(Southport) LTD.
One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINENS, SILKS, etc.
CAFE RESTAURANT
ORCHESTRA
Lord Street, Southport
Agents for the famous RUBY RING HOSIERY

DUNVOWAN
Private Hotel
Well Appointed. Highly Recommended
Good Service. Ten minutes from Christian Science church
Moderate Terms. Tariff.
Park Road Tel. 2737

QUALITY IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
IRWINS
45/47 EASTBANK ST. SOUTHPORT & STATION ROAD, AINSDALE.

C. K. Broadhurst & Co.
5 MARKET STREET
Tel. 2064 (2 lines)
THE BOOK YOU WANT— WE HAVE IT

UNSWORTH
High Class Confectioner
Tea and Refreshment Rooms
23 Liverpool Road Phone 66212
We sell Rowntrees "Tried Favourites" and "Chat d'Or" Chocolates

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street 'Phone 3616
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

R. W. ALDRIDGE
Pianos, Music, Gramophones
14-16 Hoghton Street
Tel. 5068 Established 1863

HARRISON
Farmer & Family Butcher
Mill House, Halsall, near Ormskirk.
Also at Coronation Walk, Southport.
Fresh lamb, beef, pork, chickens, eggs.
Fresh milk delivered daily.
Phone 2, Halsall
Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121 & 123 LORD STREET

CARNELL BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS, BREAD BAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS. Agents for Chivers' Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Peek Frean's Biscuits & Postum.

WALLASEY

IRWINS
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

WIGAN

H. H. TIMBERLAKE LTD.
Automobile Engineers
WIGAN
Any Make of Car Supplied
Specialists in Austins and Morris

YORK

"THE ROSERIE" *TEA ROOMS*
Luncheons—Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes
HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
3, 4 & 5 STONEGATE, YORK
Tel. No. 3249

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Original Oriental Wares
34 Frederick Street
HEBRON GLASS
ABBAYAS
PALESTINE POTTERY
ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY
"For persons of exclusive & discriminating taste."

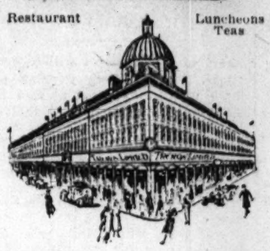
WILLIAM ORR LTD.
BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS, SAUSAGE FACTORS
By appointment to H. M. the King
130 George Street, Edinburgh
Telephone 21234 Telegrams "Sheep Edinburgh"
Our Motto is *"Quality, Service, Satisfaction."*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Scotland

GLASGOW

Treron Limited
LES MAGASINS DES TUILERIES
Restaurant Luncheons Teas



For Millinery, Coats, Furs, Frocks, Costumes, Lingerie and Furnishings
254-290 Sauchiehall Street.

"PROGRESS"
We Are Now Displaying Our
1930
Spring Models
HELENA WATSON
1 Charing Cross 88 Union Street
514 Victoria Road

SHOES *of* CHARACTER
Smart Walking Shoes in fine Seal, Lizard, Crocodile, Python skins.
Dress Shoes in beautiful Designs and exclusive Cut.
Famed for Golf Shoes throughout the world.
MARION GRAY, Ltd.
322 Sauchiehall Street Tel. Douglas 624

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

ELECTRIC LIGHTING
HEATING and COOKING
Wireless. Batteries Charged
W. C. Martin & Co., Ltd., Contractors
12 West Campbell St., C. 2

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42 71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3304
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway Exch. Bldg Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg Tel. Beacon 0205
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNES, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOK TRAILS—The New Children's Work: interesting income to educated woman, commission basis, serving own community as local sales representative; experience unnecessary; short training by mail in this fast growing business. Unusual opportunity for quick advancement. Call or write SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, 180 N. Michigan, Chicago, or A. F. MILLER, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE Civil Engineer, 17 years' experience as city engineer in municipal work, chiefly construction and operation of public works, including consultation with finance, legislative and park departments, desires connection as city manager or municipal consultant. C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MAN experienced in construction field, office accounting and purchasing, several years as stenographer and general office man in engineer's office and other general office experience. X-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MARRIED man, excellent credentials, 20 years' residence Latin America, last 10 in Cuba; thorough knowledge Spanish language, trade conditions; wide executive, managerial, commercial and steamship experience; competent and resourceful, desires connect with reliable concern; location immaterial. Box T-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Railway Exchange Building, Saint Louis, Mo.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FURNISHED 7-room heated apartment for sale, Back Bay; price $400. A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL new country apartments (unfurnished), 30 minutes from financial district, one-half block subway; good neighborhood; near schools, park and public golf links; 5 to 5 large rooms; rents $50.00 to $120.00. Consult ROBERT A. SHIVERICK, 110 East 42nd St., Caledonia 5665, New York City.

EDINBURGH

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
COMMONWEALTH AVE.

1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette	$35
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette	50
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette	55
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, alcove	40
1, 3-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	75
1, 2-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	60
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	45

Apply to 1140 Commonwealth Ave.; get off car cor. Brighton and Commonwealth Aves., Boston.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
Tel. Aspinwall 5149 (Mass.)

FOR RENT—Attractive apartment, one room and combination dinette-kitchenette, sunny side Clearway St., Boston; Frigidaire; rental $50 unfurnished, $68 furnished; available Feb. 1. Apply SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, Kenmore 0482.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1929 CHANDLER Big Six Sedan, sport model; low mileage; first-class running condition; $750. Tel. Ocean 0598-R, Winthrop, Mass.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 0935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2601

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women
2 West 45d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way New York City. Telephone Worth 2080

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21, Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

HELP WANTED

WANTED—An all around newspaper artist who has had a general experience in layout work for half-tone; simple map drawing; touching up photographs and simple pen portrait work; some illustration. A-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN to sell Reo line passenger cars and Speed Wagons in Ossining and Peekskill, N. Y. DORTCHESTER MOTOR CO., 80 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RICHMAN BROS. CO.
WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING RETAILERS OF MEN'S CLOTHING
Have openings for salesmen to sell directly to consumer in your territory. One price, $22.50. Liberal commission; state full particulars in first letter. No investment required. Opportunity to build substantial business.
26 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID for general housework; small family. Call Summit 2146 or write BERNICE STEELE, 95 Summit Ave., Summit, N. J.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS, jobbers, importers, desiring aggressive, intelligent representation on Pacific Coast address GEORGE L. NEIL, Arctic Building, Seattle, Wash. References.

MUSICIANS

ELEANOR MEHL BERGER, CONTRALTO
Concert and Oratorio Singer
Correct principles of singing taught
33 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa. Ph. 2550-W

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive, sunny, front office; part time, 11 W. 42nd. Room 1938, Schuyler 4440, Chickering 9272.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade, superbrushing kalsomining estimates cheerfully given R. WHITE & CO. 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1933-M.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

REAL ESTATE

A FINE little home in Middleboro, Mass., reasonably priced, bungalow type, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, electricity, garage, 3 fine outbuildings suitable for chickens, 2 acres fruit trees of all kinds, flowers, shrubs, sun porch, stone driveways and front porch, all in perfect shape; will carry any reasonable mortgage; 100 feet from State road to Cape; now occupied by owner; a wonderfully pretty place. Address P. O. Box 150, Middleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—A beautiful winter home in heart of Orlando, Florida. M. C. VAN BUSKIRK, 219 E. Livingston Ave.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Stucco house, 7 rooms, corner, 50x118, all improvements; near Lackawanna and bus to New York and Newark; $12,500; terms arranged. Call Orange 6790, 8:30 to 5 o'clock, or Orange 4094-M evenings and Sundays.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Woman with 3-room apartment offers room and board to business or school girl, reasonably for companionship. Call Susquehanna 5115 mornings.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON, CLEARWAY ST.
Comfortable room to let near church.
Telephone Kenmore 3648

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Furnished room; near church; a quiet, homelike place; plenty heat and hot water. RICHARDSON, Copley 5334-W.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Warm, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates; one light housekeeping. Tel. Copley 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

BOSTON, 80 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Very desirable, clean double room, also single; Christian Scientists preferred; references.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—One single and one double room; quiet home; reasonable. Back Bay 9100.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, residential section; near transfer station; board optional. 21 Paisley Park. Talbot 1363.

MIAMI, FLA.—Let us engage your accommodations—hotel, apartment or home; we plan Havana trips; let us serve you. GREATER MIAMI SERVICE BUREAU, 253 E. Flagler St.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112 (7-B)—Two living-bedrooms suitable for 3 adults, together, separately; board optional; highly recommended. Cathedral 6478 before noon.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large well-furnished front room; convenient; reasonable. TRIGGS, Apartment 3-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large single bedroom; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 441 W. 24th St.—Light warm furnished rooms, single and double; some with private bath. Chickering 5960.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 Wadsworth Ave., cor. West 180th St.—Front, clean, homelike, adjoining bath, elevator. Apt. 38.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished room; private home; hotel service. Butterfield 1358. Near churches.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 Riverside Drive—Pretty home wants few paying guests. Cathedral 9979. MARTIN.

SALESMEN WANTED

TWO SALESMEN
one for
New York City
And one for another territory; department store experience preferred. Line: Oilcloth, Fabrikoid and Cotton Specialties. Sells to 10 departments and chains. Concern: Old established Massachusetts corporation. Opportunity for two men who can prove their ability in one interview. Drawing account or commission. M-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TWO capable English women offer their services together as cook and chambermaid-waitress; apartment preferred; references. Write FANNIE START, 200 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.

WOMAN with some experience in ladies' ready-to-wear, seeks position in Philadelphia with exclusive shop offering opportunity to learn business in detail; excellent references as to integrity and ability. B-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR and general work; capable; 4 years last employment; excellent references. N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH grade sales position desired by one having wide experience; at present in executive sales position; will consider factory representative position. G. M. P., 1141 North Highland Avenue, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION requiring practical experience and hard work by a retiring manager of an engineering business. B-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE, active, middle-aged man in mechanical, clerical or any kind of work. K-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES executive with broad practical experience and demonstrated ability, up-to-date, energetic, resourceful; can build an organization and get the most out of it; desires to connect with growing concern with prospects of permanency; references from present employer. G. M. P., 1141 North Highland Avenue, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, single, as companion and driver on tour anywhere; 2½ years' experience, road driving, repairing, selling, and upkeep. W. MAURICE, 11 West 42nd St., New York City, Room 350.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 1793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J.,
and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
HARDWARE
and House Furnishings
Paint, Glass, Mechanics Tools, Plumbers Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle Guns and Ammunition Sporting Goods
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City—Seaside Hotel News Stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk National Bank; Jos. Damiano, 827 Boardwalk; Haddon Hall News Stand, South North Carolina Ave.
Atlantic Highlands—Jacob Lemberg's News Stand, 79 First Ave.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mitchell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—R. Block, 573 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Schloff, 101 Dalton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St. Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Fazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington; M. A. Green Bolgi, 369 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 1703½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Boercher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gaeman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudessey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; S. Shivelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.; J. Silverstein's News Stand, 8 South St.
Mt. Tabor—C. S. Mount's News Stand, D. L. & W. Ry. Station.
Newark—M. L. Daunpman, Canal Bridge; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark; M. Gatz's News Stand, 693 Springfield Ave.
New Brunswick—Bill's News Stand, 334½ George St.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; H. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Moswitt, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Passaic—Lane's News Stand, 221 Main Ave.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 13 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Princeton—Applegate's, 102 Nassau St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.
Rutherford—Breslau's News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
South Orange—Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Samer, Springfield Ave and Maple St.
Towaco—Mrs. D. Winthrop's News Stand.
Trenton—Union News Stand, Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Peter Frascella, southeast corner State and Broad Sts.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.

PENNSYLVANIA
Allegheny—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.; M. Petroni, 1320 Federal St.
Bellevue—The Book Exchange, 467 Lincoln Ave.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—D. & O. News Co.
Chester—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty St.
Germantown—Arthur Isle's News Stand, 21st St. and Chelten Ave.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B. & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.; O. G. Harris, Seneca St.
Philadelphia—Pistnick News Stand, 1528 Market St.; Uplin News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3 P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Junction Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Hotel Pennsylvania News Stand, 30th and Chestnut Sts.; Mrs. Anna C. Charles' News Stand, Southeast Corner 52nd and Market Sts.; Benjamin Franklin Hotel News Stand, Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Sts.; M. Squires News Stand, Southeast Corner 17th and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Stand No. 1, Broad Street Station; Subway News Stand, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 15th Street Stations, and 69th St. Terminal.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Hotel Henry News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Union News Stand No. 1, Federal Street Station, North Side; Fort Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Scranton—Hotel Jermyn News Stand.
Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn-Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—H. H. Holeman News Co.
Wilkes-Barre—Capital News Store, 62 Public Square.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, R. R. Depot.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American historian, whose best-known work, "The Oregon Trail," has become almost a classic. He was born in Boston, went to school there, later crossing the river into Cambridge, where he graduated from Harvard University in 1844. Even as an undergraduate, he resolved to be a historian, especially a historian of that stirring struggle between France and England for possession of the New World; but he kept his plans to himself. Meantime all his efforts were bent toward that one goal. He made a brilliant record as a historical student in college, and his holidays were spent among the Indians of the Maine woods. Later, while a law student, still dissatisfied with his limited understanding of Indian ways, he lived for five months among the Dakotas and other tribes of the West. Parkman was never content with anything less than first-hand and intimate knowledge of his subject, embarking upon periods of exhaustive study and research before the actual writing of his books.

"The Oregon Trail," which is not history, but a sort of glorified travel book, appeared in book form in 1849. It is the account of a journey, made by young Parkman and his friend, Quincy Adams Shaw, from the Missouri River to the foothills of the Rockies, thence by the settlers' route across to Oregon. It is intensely exciting reading, replete with tales of danger, deprivation and hardship, of encounters with Indians and with buffaloes. It shows us America before the days of railroads, and is admittedly one of the most delightful travel books in the language. The journey, therein recorded, contributed much valuable experience to the mental equipment of the future historian, whose numerous historical works practically all deal with one phase or another of that many-sided struggle on American soil in which were involved the French, the English, the settlers and the original inhabitants the Indians.

A Word a Day

Impartial

He who is called "partial" (from the Latin, *pars*, "a part") is inclined to favor one party in a cause, one member of a group, or one side of a question. He is, in other words, predisposed, biased, but when we add the Latin negative prefix *im*, we exactly reverse these qualities. He who is "impartial," then, does not favor one part more than another, treats all alike, is unbiased.

"Fair" implies the elimination of injustice, as, "he encouraged fair play"; "unbiased" strongly emphasizes the absence of all prejudice or prepossession, as, "the judge rendered an unbiased opinion"; "disinterested" denotes freedom from any personal interest in a question, as "a disinterested spectator." "Impartial" stresses more the other side, indicating that there is a complete absence of favor for one over another, as "the father was impartial toward all the children."

Im-par'-tial is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled im-par'-shal, *i* as in *it*, first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *account*.

"The impartial sun gave light for all."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is the value of the apprenticeship system in the training of an artist?—*News Section* 20

What tree owns itself?—*Odds and Ends* 20

What is the name of the yacht with which Sir Thomas Lipton hopes to carry off the America's Cup in September?—*Editorial Feature* 20

Does the industrial training given in government schools for Indian boys meet the demands of present day industry?—*News Section* 20

What does Prof. Thomas T. Read consider the basic factor in the prosperity of any nation?—*Editorial Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Humorist: "What a beginner at golf really needs," says a well-known professional, "is a patent practice ball that will not travel more than, say, 30 feet." And, of course, the ability to hit the thing.

London Opinion: A device is now on the market which, when fitted to a light, will put it out at a certain time. There would be a big demand for them if they could only be attached to guests.

Pathfinder: The recent stock market performance might well be called "The Taming of the Shrewd."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO seeks repentance for the past should woo the angel virtue in the future.—BULWER

Odds and Ends

4-H Club in Hawaii

Boys' and girls' 4-H Club work has recently been organized throughout Hawaii, under the direction of the University of Hawaii and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cooling Off

Membership in the British Communist Party has declined from 10,000 in 1926 to about 2000.

OWNS ITSELF

Perhaps the most distinguished tree in the United States is one in Athens, Ga. No one can buy it as it owns the land on which it stands. The man who owned the tree left this provision in his will: "In consideration of the great love I bear this tree and the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it the entire possession of itself and all land on eight feet of the tree on all sides."

Football

Football has flourished in England since 1175 and so popular did it become in later years that in order to keep alive the sport of archery, Edward II in 1314 forbade his subjects to play the game "on pain of imprisonment." The ancient Greeks also played a form of football which they called harpaston.

Capitals of the United States

During the 14 years, from 1774 to 1788, the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., Princeton, N. J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N. J. and New York City.

America's Indians

The Indian population of the United States was estimated to be about 846,000 at the time Columbus came to America, but this has declined to less than 250,000.

Angkor Wat

Angkor Wat, the beautiful temple discovered in the jungles of Cambodia after it had been lost to civilization for six centuries, covers an area of 174 acres.

The Children's Corner

Pood's Wonder Glass

Pood is a raccoon who lives in a fur store on Boylston Street, Boston, in the daytime. At night his habit is to wander hither and thither scattering entertainment. One of the places Pood likes best to go, when he is hithering and thithering, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins in Ulmus Americana (American Elm). The nice part of it, too, is that the Scrogginses like to have Pood visit them fully as much as Pood enjoys dropping in.

"Don't shout," said Mr. Scroggins. "I'm right here."

On this particular winter night the Common was covered with snow. The air was frosty. The stars were all in their places—that is, all of them that one could count. All in all, a perfect night to be outdoors or indoors, but the sort of night when, if you're indoors, you thoroughly enjoy it.

So when a loud knock sounded three, four, five times on the Scroggins door and when the door had been opened, first, just a crack, then wide, by Mrs. Scroggins, there were shouts of greeting and a completely cordial reception for Pood. He stood with his cap in his hand and the pocket of his small jacket—there is only one pocket, and that in the back—bulging with something or other. He grinned.

"Good evening, Mrs. Scroggins," Pood said.

Mrs. Scroggins bowed and smiled. "It is," she said, "a good evening. Come in and let us all enjoy it together."

Pood went in. It was quite plain, from the grins which kept coming on his droll, sharp face that he was prepared to contribute his share toward the enjoyment.

Mr. Scroggins bounded at his guest, beaming.

"Pood, my lad!" he said.

Pood hung up his cap and reached back into his pocket.

"Let's go into the sitting room and sit," he said.

The Scrogginses, struck by the soundness of the idea, did so.

"My friends," said Pood, "I've brought you something."

He pulled from his pocket a small frame made of wood, and a round piece of glass. He fitted the glass into the end of the frame.

"Now, Mrs. Scroggins," said Pood, "take hold of that frame and look through the glass at your husband."

Mrs. Scroggins did as she was told. "Why, why!" she said. "Mr. Scroggins!" and she raised her voice to a shout.

"Don't shout," said Scroggins. "I'm right here in the room."

"No, are you?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "Why, as I look through this glass you seem way, way away, far off."

Scroggins reached for the frame. Pood grinned in delight. Scroggins put the frame to his eye and peered through the glass at Mrs. Scroggins. "Why, why, why, my dear," he said, "you are miles away."

Pood laughed out loud.

"No, she's still here in the room," he said. "It's the glass that does it. "It's what I call my wonder glass."

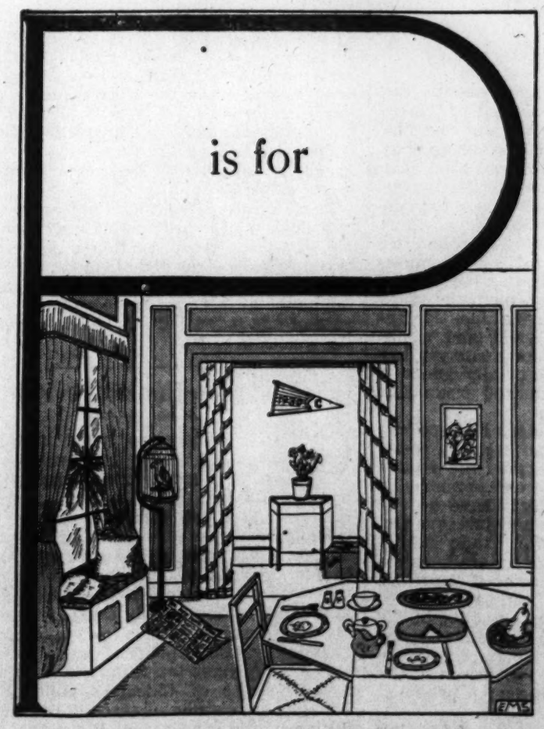
The Scrogginses gazed at each other, turn and turn about for most of the evening and with each gaze their wonder grew.

Pood finally packed away the little frame and the glass in his large pocket, took his cap and left, promising to come again another evening with further wonders.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Dumpling.

Letter 'P' Puzzle



There Are 23 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With the Letter "P." How Many Can You Find?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Clothing the 3000

(From the Dallas News)

Dallas, Tex.

THE little man with the big heart again gave to the needy on Christmas Day. I. Rude, proprietor of Rude's store on Elm Street at Murphy Street, gathered around him hundreds of Dallas' unfortunate ones and gave them clothing from his stock.

It was a custom Mr. Rude established many years ago in Denver, where every Christmas he opened his stocks to the poor. Each year since he has been in Dallas the philanthropy has been repeated.

Christmas Day, 1928, Mr. Rude clothed 3080. Christmas Day, 1929, there were 3700, of whom about 1900 were women and children.

Mr. Rude came to the United States to escape the poverty and hunger of eastern Europe. His first several years in this country found him the beneficiary of kindnesses when he needed them most.

After that Mr. Rude's eyes and ears always were open to see and to hear the signs or sounds of need, and his hand and heart ready to alleviate the condition. Besides his many personal charities, there are monuments to his philanthropy that will remain for long, among them Rude Park in Denver, the Rude chair of Rabbinic literature at Denver University, a building for the Jewish Relief Society, a dairy built and stocked for the National Home for Jewish Children and a community center in Denver.

A Good Samaritan

AN INTERESTING incident witnessed in the Grand Central Station, New York, is shared by C. A. B. of Boston. A mother, wearied and anxious, seemed almost at her wits' end trying to keep an eye on her two restless children and her scattered array of baggage. A man who had been sitting near by soon took an interest in the situation and, attracting the children's attention, he took a page from his paper, folded it just so and then tore it deftly—and out came a little row of dancing girls! Then some more paper, some more folds and some more tears, and out came a row of romping dogs, then some boys, now some rabbits, some bears, and birds! For more than an hour the entertainment continued, and an air of joy and peace seemed to pervade the entire station.

In Lighter Vein

Unanimous

Landlady: "I think you had better board elsewhere."

Boarder: "Yes, I often had."

Landlady: "Often had what?"

Boarder: "Had better board elsewhere."—*New Outlook.*

Passing Show

Lady Vera's entrance might have been quite a success if she had not forgotten to remove that motor foot muff!

Wrong Number

The motorist called the nearest garage. "Hello," he said, "I've turned turtle. Can you do anything for me?"

"I'm afraid not," came the sweet, feminine reply. "You've got the wrong number. What you want is the zoo."—*Christian Advocate.*

Aha!

Bus Driver: "How old are you, my little girl?"

Five-Year-Old: "If the corporation doesn't object, I prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics."—*New Outlook.*

Not Enough Time

"Did Berenice describe her new evening frock to you?"

"Not completely; she only spent the afternoon with me."—*London Opinion.*

Results

"Did you give your wife the lecture on economy?"

"Yes."

"Any results?"

"I've got to give up silk shirts."

Fowl!

"Foul!" shouted the umpire.

"Humph," said the sweet thing, "I don't see any feathers."

"You must remember," replied her escort, "these are picked teams."

Substantial Clouds

He: "When I dance with you I feel as though I were treading on the clouds."

She: "Don't be mistaken. These are my feet."—*Royal Arcanum.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Let Drys Guard the Dry Law

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MITCHELL'S determination to appoint as United States attorneys, their assistants and United States marshals, only men who are in entire sympathy with the national prohibition act, and who personally refrain from using alcoholic beverages, is so obviously the right thing that it is amazing it should have created what the newspapers describe as "a great stir" in Washington circles. While there may be at times certain expediency in following the ancient maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," it is, nevertheless, a policy not to be supported continually upon either ethical or practical grounds. Certainly it could not be applied intelligently to those intrusted with the duty of prosecuting thieves, or other criminals, else the courts would be made up of a sorry lot of criminals themselves.

It is perfectly true that the drinking of liquor is not made either a crime or a misdemeanor under the Volstead Act. That act was intended to stop the manufacture and sale of liquor. But, as the Attorney-General points out in a letter in which he enunciates his new policy, practically all the liquor obtainable now, because pre-war stocks have been exhausted, is illicit; and he speaks with entire truth when he says: "I do not think that either wets or drys have much respect for a man who participates as a public official in the prosecution of bootleggers and patronizes them for a personal supply of liquor." If the personal habits of those who are intrusted with the enforcement of a law of this character are such that they are not regarded with respect by citizens at large, the law itself will come in for an equal measure of contempt.

But more than this, the prohibition law is admittedly one very difficult of enforcement. Back of the endeavor to overthrow it are not merely great financial interests, both in the United States and abroad, but powerful organizations of individuals with leaders who, in some instances with unquestioned sincerity, believe that the law stands as a violation of personal liberty. In the main, however, this opposition is based either upon the promptings of appetite or selfish financial or political desires. Whatever its fundamental cause, its power is great and its methods sinister. Even those who honestly and sincerely believe that they are defending personal liberty are betrayed by their position into the utterly untenable attitude of urging by voice and example the violation of a statute of the United States and the nullification of one of its constitutional provisions.

If those who are trusted to withstand this opposition are by their personal habits allied with those who are enrolled in it because of their appetite for liquor, or if they are by their intellectual convictions allied with those who would nullify the law rather than surrender a tithe of their personal liberty, it is obvious that endeavors at enforcement will be perfunctory. This has been the case to a very great extent in the past. It is indeed amazing that with the lack of the observance of such a rule as Attorney-General Mitchell lays down in his letter, so much should have been accomplished in the direction of enforcement. In every respect the Attorney-General's attitude is irreproachable, and the arguments he presents are irrefutable. His action is one of the greatest forward steps toward the complete enforcement of prohibition that has been taken since the Eighteenth Amendment itself was ratified.

Carpets and Customs

THERE is at least one nation outside the United States that has benefited by America's discussions of the tariff, and that one is, strange as it may seem, ancient Persia. The intricacies of design and subtleties of color that have always characterized those peculiarly representative objects of art known as Persian carpets, are going to turn a corner in their centuries-old history, and nothing else than the news of a proposed American tariff is the cause.

Rugs have always been a leading industry in the land of the shahs. Down through the years the natives in their homes have arduously persisted in their weaving of vivid and richly colored threads on primitive looms into varying sizes of tapis which will eventually adorn a home, perhaps in some far removed urban center on the globe.

America, of late years, has been an excellent customer for these carpets, and even the possibility of an American tariff made the Shah's Minister of Commerce at Teheran apprehensive about the consequences it might have on the industry which is a pride of this picturesque and lingering Oriental monarchy. Trade might dwindle appreciably, and quite naturally cause economic disruption. It was decided, however, that American custom could probably be retained, if the workmanship and quality of the rugs were enhanced, so that all mediocrity was eliminated. The Minister of Commerce thereupon sent out a circular to the governors of the provinces where rug weaving is the principal activity.

The circular urged the necessity of forming commissions of "rug artisans" whose members must naturally be those merchants who are well up on the questions of transactions with the markets of foreigners. On such commissions must also figure proprietors, dyers, designers and others who would meet occasionally in solemn council to propound methods designed to improve the quality and appearance of Persia's carpets.

Thus, if a rung of progress is placed in the ladder of Persia's chief industry, it will have been the framers of the bill for an American tariff who will have unwittingly benefited that eastern empire.

Air Publicity: Factual Style

THE last ten days have revealed two additional reasons why the aeronautics division of the United States Department of Commerce should be invested with authority to investigate and report upon every airplane accident in commercial transportation.

On January 19 a tri-motored air liner of one of the commercial lines crashed near San Clemente, Calif., with fatal results to the fourteen passengers and two pilots.

On January 27 the passenger plane of another commercial line, operating from Wichita, Kan., to Kansas City, dropped, resulting fatally for all five passengers.

Agents of the Commerce Department have already been dispatched to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the former of these two accidents, but under their present powers these officials are hopelessly handicapped in their task of determining the facts. They are without authority to subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath. Theirs is a task of grave and pressing responsibility without adequate powers to discharge this responsibility.

The notable records of safety which American commercial aviation has already achieved are being put in jeopardy by the wrong kind of publicity. A single mishap leaps into the headlines of practically every paper in the country, while orderly and uneventful flying is usually snubbed by the news editor. But bemoaning this fact will not correct it. What is needed is impartial and authoritative inquiry and report on airplane accidents so that hearsay and guesswork will so far as possible be supplanted by verified facts.

In the interests of the good name of the aviation industry, in the interests of the development of corrective measures, in the interests of public welfare, prompt and authentic reports should be forthcoming after every crash. Two measures investing the Commerce Department with the authority to undertake such inquiries are already pending in Congress, and their enactment should not be delayed.

Behind the Trade Balance

PROPONENTS of world economic co-operation, seeking to raise international business above the level of competitive strife, long have envisaged a wider prosperity through mutual effort. The pragmatist has opposed this view, maintaining that the practical aspect of foreign trade justifies the policy of each nation for itself.

In view of recent movements for increased freedom of international business, the trade agreements, the proposal of an economic United States of Europe and the efforts of the League of Nations for a tariff holiday, it is helpful to examine somewhat the basic theory upon which prosperity is predicated. Is there no better commercial philosophy than that one's gain must mean another's loss? Is there no more far-reaching fundamental than that of competition?

An erudite answer comes from Prof. Thomas T. Read of Columbia University, who recently completed an extensive study of the world's production of electric power. He finds that wealth, notably in the United States and Great Britain, is exactly in proportion to the per capita work done in each country.

He bulwarks with figures his conclusion that one nation is not growing rich at the expense of another. The key to the whole matter is that the prosperity of the various countries is in proportion to their ability to make new wealth. As he finds it, prosperity is not a matter of snatching wealth from another nation, but of each increasing its own output of goods and services that did not exist before. Policies which permit all nations to build up their basic production speed up the rising spiral of distribution and consumption. The result is permanent advancement.

Professor Read coins a few striking phrases with which to decorate his economic findings. He says that the working rich men of America have made the workingmen rich. Although obviously exaggerating the workingman's "riches," this epigram is rooted in facts. Instead of retiring when he acquires a competence, the typical United States business man stays in business, employing his wealth in the building of still larger enterprises.

There are some who may not agree that this is a basic factor in America's prosperity, who see in the current situation a movement far beyond the control of individual industrialists. But even this does not militate against the fundamental fact that the permanent economic gain of one individual—or nation—must add to the wealth of all.

Chicago's Bankrupt Politics

CHICAGO is now engrossed in the quaint experiment of trying to run a city without taxes. All last year passed without payment of the real estate tax. Financial experts report that tax bills which normally were due last May will apparently not go out until after the primary of next April. Politics has a part in the delay. In fact, politics is the fundamental cause of Chicago's present trouble. The financing of local government has virtually broken down, following an attempt of citizens to expunge one of the community's worst political vices.

For many years tax-fixing has been an established feature of Chicago's political system. Favors were distributed through the inexpensive device of lowering taxes. But what one man shirked, his neighbor had to shoulder. The city's last tax bills raised such a clamor of complaint that they ended then and there the old chicanery.

The introduction of system and uniformity in assessing property for taxation was and is resisted. Without taxes, local government bodies which needed money have borrowed until they can borrow no more. Last year the city borrowed $280,000,000 on future taxes. When the banks refused to make further loans, an "economy" budget was prepared, which necessitated the discharge of over 2000 employees. Recently the Mayor, William H. Thompson, vetoed two-thirds of this budget, insisting that it be increased by over $6,000,000. He also demanded the reinstatement of over 1500 employees. Chicago is now short 473 policemen, 224 firemen, and 1400 other employees. Others have not been paid for weeks.

Chicago now knows that it is operating under an impossible financial system. It knows that unless some permanent remedies are invoked, it will have the same troubles over again. Its hope is that today's financial disaster will force the adoption of sounder methods of organization and finance for tomorrow.

When Partners Talk Things Over

THE Melchett-Turner conference between British workers and employers—although unofficial on the employers' side and deliberately tentative and experimental in character—has opened the door to a new era in British industrial relations. An agreement has been reached under which consultations on matters of common interest to industry will take place on a permanent, official basis between representatives of the Trade Union Congress and the two employers' national organizations.

Much or little may come of this agreement. This will depend on the spirit in which all the parties approach their new task. The significant thing is that serious obstacles have been removed, and that machinery has been provided by which industrial co-operation on a national scale can be attained.

The scope of the preliminary list of subjects for the consultations indicates sufficiently the splendid possibilities of the method. Unemployment, social services, finance and credit, education in relation to industry, taxation, empire and international trade, international labor questions, and the improvement of industrial and commercial statistics—all these matters are now for the first time openly admitted by official bodies of British employers to be the intimate concern of the workers as partners in industry.

The discussions may not produce perceptible and concrete results for a long time to come, but their educational effect can hardly fail to be great and far-reaching. Every year industrial problems become more complicated, and the need for enlightenment grows more urgent. Not only will each party learn to appreciate the point of view and difficulties of the other, but mutual understanding will be reinforced by the wider knowledge of the problems which serious and questioning discussion alone can create.

A Romance of the Theater

NEWS that Maurice Browne and his associates have acquired two of the finest theaters in the West End of London, for more than $1,250,000, caps one of the most romantic episodes in theatrical history. For Mr. Browne has spent most of his career as a struggling pioneer of the Little Theater movement in the United States. For many lean years he operated in Chicago, Seattle and other cities of the middle and the far West. Then, suddenly, in London, he produced "Journey's End," R. C. Sherriff's war play, and his fortune was made. The play, it is said, had been the round of London managers, to be turned down by them all. Mr. Browne risked his Little Theater judgment on it: praise, fame, money were his. The play is still running in New York, several companies are carrying it across America, and European capitals have welcomed it.

Once in motion, the snowball of success rapidly gained momentum and weight. Mr. Browne's name appeared last season on a Theater Guild program in New York as co-author with Robert Nichols of "Wings Over Europe," and this play, too, has had a big success. From being an obscure producer, playwright and actor, Mr. Browne has, within a few years, won international fame and wealth as theatrical magnate and author. He will, it is reported, use the Globe Theater in London for his own productions, and lease the Queen's.

Mr. Browne's success has been spectacular, but it should not be imagined that it is fortuitous. It came suddenly, but it bears no analogy to a coup in the stock market. It was meteoric in the scenic sense, but it is not likely to display the ephemerality of the shooting star. It was not gradual and steady, but it was firmly grounded on long experience and devotion to high ideals. Mr. Browne's years in the Little Theater movement were not wasted. It was because of them and of his unimpaired vision that he was able to see and to grasp opportunity when it came. His success may well be an inspiration to all sincere workers in the arts.

Editorial Notes

Much credit has been due in the past to the efforts of trained police dogs. Another sphere of usefulness has been opened for these intelligent creatures by the prohibition bureau of San Francisco, which has added one to its force. This dog has been trained to smell out illicit distilleries, and is said to have a keen nose for fermenting mash!

Now that a sixteenth century bathtub belonging to the second Duke of Florence has been discovered in a completely equipped bathroom of the Palazzo Vecchio, we hope some interested archæologist will push the matter a step further and tell us whether its occupant sang in it.

There is food for thought in the words of William Allen White that, "the 70 per cent dry congressional majority represents a 70 per cent dry sentiment in the Nation."

The old axiom that trade follows the flag must be amended to read that both trade and the flag follow good roads.

Three-Quarters of a Century in Quest of a Cup

IN THE late summer of 1851, Boston was celebrating the opening of railroad communication between the United States and the Canadian Provinces. Public jubilation centered in the State House on historic Beacon Hill. In the hall of the House of Representatives—the sacredness of its form symbolized in the traditional cod-fish mounted on a plaque above the Speaker's chair—the Secretary of State of the United States had just started upon the principal oration of the day, when an excited attendant slipped into the rostrum with a whispered interruption.

On the wings of a swift Western Ocean packet, news had just then come concerning the friendly invasion of the British yachting fleet by the racing yacht America, briefly explained the master of ceremonies, bowing gracefully to the distinguished orator who was to honor them by announcing the result. Throughout the thronged chamber the stir subsided into a respectful silence. For a moment the speaker stood unmoved—an imposing figure, compact and of medium height, characteristically clad in a claw-hammer coat of blue broadcloth, with buttons of polished brass, a figured waistcoat and buff pantaloons.

His great, dark eyes, glowing from caverns beneath shaggy eyebrows, swept the range of his audience. Deliberately, almost ponderously, he began to speak, the words falling in the deep, measured tone of breakers beating on a bluff shore, the echo of each word a receding sea.

"Like Jupiter among the gods," came the utterance with dramatic eloquence, "the America is first, and there is no second."

It was a thrilling moment when Daniel Webster had finished.

* * *

The decisive triumph of the yacht America at Cowes, came at the dawn of a new era in ocean communication, in which Britain's claim to the commercial sovereignty of the seas was wrested by the ocean fliers of the young Republic across the Atlantic. Significant as was the stimulating success of the Yankee schooner in this respect, who can say that the ever-dominant friendliness of this international rivalry—perpetuated in three-quarters of a century of competition for the trophy which has come to be regarded as symbolic of sailing supremacy on the sea—has not served a purpose of greater significance?

Only for a decade did the United States maintain its world leadership in commerce. For with the opening of the Civil War, the Nation's sea power collapsed, swallowed up by the destructive forces working from within. But the friendly rivalry and keen sportsmanship manifested between the contesting nations, and the unquestionably high plane upon which the sport has been conducted over a period of seventy-nine years of competition, are qualities which combine to make the America's Cup a prize of immeasurable worth.

The desire by which the donors were actuated in presenting the America's Cup to the New York Yacht Club is strikingly revealed in the deed of gift of 1882, and amended by George L. Schuyler, sole surviving owner, in 1887. A clearer statement could hardly be made than that which provides "that the cup is to be the property of the club and not of the owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by organized yacht clubs of all foreign countries, upon the terms above laid down, shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."

* * *

The history of America's Cup racing traces a line of definite progress in the design, construction and handling of sailing vessels. Just as Edward Burgess, son of a Boston merchant, and Harvard classmate of Henry Cabot Lodge, supplanted the theories of George Steers, the America's builder, with Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, which in like order successfully defended the cup, so were the theories of George L. Watson, son of a Glasgow physician, as embodied in Thistle, Valkyrie II and Valkyrie III, superior to the J. Beaver-Webb models, Genesta and Galatea, productions preceding the work of Watson as aspirants for the cup.

Nor is the knack of handling a ship under a lofty spread of canvas a lost art. Probably few of those who watched the races of 1920, have forgotten the masterly exhibition given by Charles Francis Adams, now Secretary of the Navy, when after two defeats by Shamrock IV, Resolute, defender of the cup, turned back the Royal Ulster Yacht Club sloop in three successive races, under the expert handling of the man who is acknowledged to be the ablest Corinthian in the country.

Picture the deciding race between the defender Vigilant and the Earl of Dunraven's Valkyrie II, October 13, 1893. After two hours' sailing in a stiff blow, the vessels rounded the mark for a run down the wind to the finish line, the challenger being a third of a mile in the lead. Then began a stern chase in which both boats gave an exhibition of sail-carrying which has never been surpassed in the history of the cup. After squaring away for home, Vigilant let go her spinnaker pole to port, ran up the filmy sail in stops, then broke it out soon after rounding.

In an effort to overhaul the flying leader, it was decided to crack on more sail. The balloon jib topsail was sent up next. Halfway up the stay its halyard jammed in a block. Instantly a hand was sent aloft, to be lowered down the stay. Viewed on his lofty perch as he came down to clear the line, he appeared like a spider dropping down a silky thread.

* * *

Meanwhile seamen set to work to shake out the reefed mainsail, a hand being hauled out along the boom as he worked across the foot of the sail casting off reef points. Another climbed to the peak of the gaff, and a third to the topmast head. Their duty was to lash down the clew and head of the working club topsail after Vigilant's mainsail had been swayed up again to its full drawing power. It was a masterly exhibition of seamanship, and for fully fifteen minutes, spectators in the excursion fleet watched with admiration the tiny figures aloft on the defender working 150 feet above the tossing green seas. Vigilant overhauled Valkyrie in the run down wind, winning the race by less than two minutes.

During the last forty years of America's Cup racing, the handiwork of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., who came into the field as the master of Burgess, has predominated. Starting in 1893, with Vigilant, which he not only designed and built, but sailed in the races against Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II, eighth challenger, the "Wizard of Bristol" has designed and built every defender, successfully matching his skill against such British artisans as George Watson, whose eye for beauty is reflected in the former presidential yacht Mayflower, William Fife Jr. of Fairlie, and Charles Nicholson of Gosport.

Seventy-nine years have elapsed since the news came out of English waters that the schooner yacht America had captured a Royal Yacht Squadron Cup in a regatta at Cowes, in which its closest rival was so far astern that, indeed, it almost seemed, as the great statesman had declared, there was no second. With the impetus given by this famous model of a New York pilot boat, yacht designing and construction have progressed steadily, and the art of seamanship has moved apace.

* * *

But most important of all, throughout the history of the cup, the highest plane of good sportsmanship and fair play has been maintained in a manner which no other sport can boast. No greater persistency, nor keener sportsmanship has ever been manifested by an aspirant than that which has marked the quest of Sir Thomas Lipton. During a period of more than thirty years, the genial Irish knight has made four attempts to "lift" the coveted cup with his famous line of Shamrocks.

Already Shamrock V is in the stocks at Gosport. Early in September he will launch his fifth attempt to carry out the boast made years ago that he would one day drink from America's Cup.

In New England shipyards four vessels are being built as candidates for the defense of the cup. Of the four, one is from the designs of L. Francis Herreshoff, son of the "Wizard of Bristol," and another comes from the board of W. Starling Burgess, the son of Edward Burgess. Nathaniel Herreshoff has withdrawn from the field, where he may reflect with well warranted satisfaction upon the performances of Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Reliance and Resolute, vessels which followed, one after the other, over a period of forty years in successfully maintaining the proud heritage established by the America in conquests across the seas.

Three-quarters of a century has been too short a time in which to win the America's Cup. Millions have been spent in attempts to capture a prize valued originally at £100. Men who have come in quest of the cup have sometimes seen seeming success turn to defeat by the parting of a rope yarn. But almost invariably the vanquished has taken leave of his adversary with a smile; parting with mutual feelings of respect and admiration.

For the fourteenth time a challenger is preparing for the ancient conquest. For the fifth time Sir Thomas is coming for another "go" at the famous trophy, confident of returning home with the America's Cup safely stowed in the locker of Shamrock V.

H. T.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

How to Check the Crime Wave

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America has great cause for alarm in the condition of affairs in the congested sections of her large cities. Criminals are being bred in countless numbers. The present crime waves will be considered as gentle ripples, compared to the huge billows that will surely beat upon the Ship of State, if some common-sense method be not followed whereby honesty can be made more attractive and profitable in the way of happiness than dishonesty.

The oncoming hordes of youth now playing bandit games in the gutters of our large cities are to be reckoned with. They are the coming outlaws, and heaven help the social order when this horde gets into full swing. There are 500,000 boys in the "bad lands" of New York alone. One of the best ways to save them from the criminal mobs is to give them a chance to express themselves in right mobs, and then take away their vicious bandit idol and substitute the same man as a constructive hero.

This seems impossible. It isn't. It is easy when reason, and not sentiment, governs. For the last fifteen years we have been working with this system, and have found it to be sound.

ALPHEUS GEER,
Founder of the Marshall Stillman Movement.

New York, N. Y.

A Dream of Roadside Betterment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With much appreciation I have noted from time to time various items in the Monitor, such as the one printed January 9 relating to Ponca City, O[illegible]hich typify the rapidly growing interest in roadside [illegible]ment.

It is quite obvious that as citizens [illegible] getting pretty tired of the tin-sign-splashed hot-do[illegible] littered about with the discarded cans from which [illegible]ures there sold have been obtained; of the enormous advertising signs which conceal the scenery one travels to enjoy, and of the all too frequent unkemptness of the approaches to communities, I think the time has come when we can probably expect attention to some of the items, at least, of a dream of American highways in which I indulged at the Amherst "country planning" session of the American Civic Association in 1920.

This dream included the idea not only that the roadsides should be pleasing and attractive in themselves, but that there should be recognized provision for feeding both the men and the machines that would pass by, without destroying all the beauty of the surroundings.

Then, too, I dreamed of highways which would arrange to a certain extent at least to separate freight traffic from passenger traffic, and would avoid the main street of every hamlet on the map, to the very great advantage of all concerned. Already there are evidences that highway authorities are finding it essential to avoid the main street in order to save lives and promote the real use of expensive roads.

Perhaps a more daring part of this dream was that relating to footways. A footpath, not necessarily always on the grade of the highway, could be provided, and walking could be encouraged.

This encouragement of walking would be still greater if another feature of the dream became reality. These modern, human, sane, safe and beautiful highways would need planting, of course. That planting, I have insisted not only in the dream but in many subsequent discussions and addresses, should be of the indigenous plants and trees of the vicinity, so that as one crossed Massachusetts, or Oklahoma, or Iowa, or Arizona, he would see, not imported exotics bought at the will of a well-intentioned nurseryman who had no imagination, but the native trees and plants. This latter provision would be difficult until the authorities had arisen to the necessity for growing these things as opposed to the expensive and more difficult ones.

That this dream is not wholly impossible of bringing about has been evident in Pennsylvania, where the secretary of highways is now promoting, in a great nursery his department owns, the growing of just the plants and trees that will establish the native flora of the Keystone State along its highways. Indeed, a capable forester, who is a plant lover, is also conferring with the highway engineers toward the use of the native trees and shrubs for protecting banks as well as for adorning roadsides.

I have expressed my real pleasure at seeing the evidence of the desire for this sort of roadside betterment, and am going to be sufficiently egotistic to hope that my dreams may become effective, not with any particular credit to me, but toward the avoidance of meretricious adornment, of unnecessary expense, and of an unnatural condition which might otherwise come about should different ideals prevail.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND,
Chairman, Roadside Development Committee,
Harrisburg, Pa. American Civic Association.

A Kindly Word for Dogs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All animal lovers who are willing to do a good turn for the dogs will now receive this opportunity.

There are two bills coming up now to exempt dogs from vivisection. One bill, H. R. 7884, has already been introduced by Frederick N. Zihlman at Washington at the request of the Vivisection Investigation League, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York. N. Y.

The other bill is for the State of New York, and comes up at Albany. This is being introduced by the New York Antivivisection Society, 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Why not write your respective representatives urging them to support these bills?

ALMA LUTZ.

New York, N. Y.

Liquor and the American Tourist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Canada is rapidly becoming a summer playground for American tourists. It is often remarked that Americans will continue to come in increasing numbers because liquor can be obtained in Canada without restriction or difficulty. One observes, however, that a large section of the Canadian people realize that, while some Americans may come to Canada because of the ease with which liquor is obtained, there are thousands who will not come because they know that mixing gasoline and liquor invariably ends in disaster, a case where even a total abstainer has no assurance of safety.

P. LUND.

Lethbridge, Alta.